THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X—No. 15. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

A CLEAR, SMOOTH SKIN and BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION follows the use of HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

It removes black spots, pimples, moth patches, and all eruptions of the skin.

IN THE SPRING MONTHS, the system naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest value.

YOUNG LADIES BEWARE!

OF THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS of face powders and washes. All such remedies close up the pores of the skin and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a fresh, healthy, and youthful appearance, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

NOT A FEW of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from corruption of the blood. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is a remedy of the utmost value.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors that make disease.

QUANTITY vs. QUALITY. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. The dose is small. Those who desire a large quantity and large doses of medicine ERR.

THOSE WHO Desire Brilliancy of Complexion must purify and enrich the blood, which HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA invariably does. Ask for *HELMBOLD'S*. Take no other.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the *Great Blood Purifier*.

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

Eradicates Eruptive and Ulcerative Diseases of the Throat, Nose, Eyes, Eyelids, Scalp and Skin,

Which so disfigure the appearance, purging the evil effects of mercury, and removing all taints, the remnants of diseases, hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by adults and children with perfect safety.

Two table-spoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as is usually made.

An interesting letter is published in the "Medico-Chirurgical Review," on the subject of the Extract of Sarsaparilla in certain affections, by Benjamin Travers, F. R. S., etc. Speaking of those diseases, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states that no remedy is equal to the Extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is, in the strictest sense, a tonic with this invaluable attribute, that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken, and yet so irritable as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious.

HELMBOLD'S

CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

Established upwards of 18 years.

Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Druggist and Chemist,

No. 594 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Price $1·25 per bottle, or 6 for $6·50.

FIRST EDITION

A BLOODY RECORD.

Four Shooting Affrays in Memphis—Three Negroes Murdered.

The Memphis (Tenn.) *Appeal*, of Tuesday last, says:—

"Yesterday and the day before were bloody days in the Memphis calendar, no less than four murderous shooting affrays having occurred during the thirty-six hours ending at nine o'clock last night. The first of these was the shooting of a negro named Wash Peepies by Officer Sauerman, under the following circumstances:—Sauerman had arrested Peepies for a misdemeanor, on Commerce street, about ten o'clock in the morning, and on the way to the station house, down Third street, as they passed the alley between Market and Exchange, the prisoner broke away from the officer, and rushing into the alley, seized a billet of wood and made at him with it. Sauerman had drawn his weapon, as the negro broke, and when he turned with the club, fired at him, the negro not being more than a pace from him when he did so. The bullet entered the body just below the ribs on the left side, and passed into the bowels. The moment that the shooting was done, Sauerman left the wounded man and reported to headquarters what he had done and was placed in arrest by Captain Simonds.

"About midnight on Sunday night, as a negro known as Ben Strange was returning home from church, crossing the Jackson street bayou bridge, he was accosted by two men, and being frightened, turned to run. As he did so, several shots were fired at him by his pursuers, two of the balls taking effect—one in the groin, and the other entering the right shoulder and coming out just below the nipple. These wounds would seem to have been enough to stop most men, but Strange was able to make his way on foot and unaided to the corner of Third and Overton streets, where he fell, right in front of his own house, and lay for some time unconscious, having fainted from exhaustion. He survived long enough to say that he thought that one of the men that shot him was named Martin Griffin. On his wife's affidavit, and from some attendant suspicious circumstances, a man named Griffin was arrested.

"The next tragedy on the list is the shooting of Mr. Charles Aldridge by P. N. Burgett. Mr. Burgett had been absent during the morning. Returning, he found that Aldridge, who was doing business for him as his overseer, had not issued their rations to the hands. Burgett requested him to do so at once; remarking that if it was neglected the hands would become dissatisfied and leave. Aldridge appeared to hesitate. Burgett then told him if he did not wish to attend to his business he would settle with him, and he could quit. Aldridge sprang to his gun, which was sitting in the corner of the room, and seized it, exclaiming, 'I'll settle with you right now.' As Aldridge turned with his gun, Burgett, who had his gun in his hand, fired and killed him instantly.

"The fourth and up to present writing the last, occurred yesterday evening in Fort Pickering. It appears a couple of colored women had an altercation and difficulty near Judge Sharpe's residence, when Hiram Tollover, a hard working honest colored man, interfered to separate the combatants, and that another colored man, named Fred Jones, late of the 63d U. S. C. I. threw a stone at Tollover, the stone striking and giving him a severe blow. Tollover at once drew a revolver and fired upon Jones. Three balls took effect—the first through the right fore-arm, the second about four inches below the left nipple, and lodged near the skin in the back, and the third in the right side, below the fifth or sixth rib, ranging downward through the liver. Dr. C. Byrd Baker was called and dressed the wounds, which he reports as above. The wounded man now lies at his residence in the Fort alive, but with his life despaired of. Dr. Baker has done and is doing everything in his power to alleviate his sufferings, and at last reports, as critical as was his condition, he was comparatively easy. Tollover, as soon as he had committed the homicide, surrendered himself to Constable Hayden, who turned him over to Sheriff Curry. He was then, at his own request, taken before Justice Griffith, where, upon his own statement, he was committed to jail in default of $3000 bonds. He will be further examined to-day at two o'clock."

CRIME.

A Woman Murdered in a Shanty.

An inquest was held by Coroner Flynn yesterday over the remains of Mrs. Mary Wooley, a native of Ireland, twenty-nine years of age, who is alleged to have been murdered in a shanty in Fifty-fifth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, New York, by a man named Weifer. From the evidence taken before the Coroner it appears the deceased woman, her husband, and little boy have occupied the shanty alluded to above for some time past as a dwelling. A little over a week ago Weaver or Weifer called at the house and asked Mrs. Wooley for shelter for himself, wife, and child until such times as they could make arrangements to obtain a house elsewhere. The deceased woman allowed them to live in the shanty for a few days. Soon after this Mrs. Wooley's husband went into the country, and on Monday evening it is alleged that a colored woman saw Weaver strike the deceased woman several times. Late last night George M. Rae, who lives in a neighboring shanty heard the noise of a struggle and the sound of blows proceeding from Wooley's shanty. He also heard Mrs. Wooley cry out, "Don't beat me any more, I can't stand it." A man in the shanty thereupon replied, "I'll have your life." On Tuesday morning Mrs. Wooley's shanty was not opened at the usual hour, but remained closed all day. At about 9½ o'clock that night one of the female acquaintances of deceased became alarmed, and on opening the door of the shanty the dead body of Mrs. Wooley was found lying on the floor. There was no living soul in the house, Mrs. Wooley's boy being out playing in the street. The Weaver family had suddenly and mysteriously disappeared. Captain Ward, of the Twenty-second Precinct, was at once notified, and all the facts placed in his possession. The Captain instituted a search for the Weaver family, but up to the present writing not the slightest trace of their whereabouts had been obtained. Search for them is still being made, but there seems to be very little prospect of success.

A post-mortem examination of the deceased woman was made, but the remains were so badly decomposed as to render it almost impossible to ascertain with any degree of certainty the actual cause of the woman's death. The jury empannelled by the Coroner, after hearing the evidence in the case, a synopsis of which is given above, became convinced that the woman had come to her death by violence received at the hands of some person or persons unknown to them, and a verdict to that effect was rendered and accepted as the best under the circumstances. Coroner Flynn has issued a warrant for the arrest of the Weaver family. The husband of deceased has not yet returned from the country.

Daring Robbery in New York.

One of the most daring robberies that has occurred in New York city for some time past was perpetrated yesterday afternoon, in East Fourth street, near the Bowery, by "butcher-cart thieves," the victim being Mr. John H. Waterhouse, of No. 82 East Fourth street. It appears that Mr. Waterhouse keeps a broker's office at No. 351½ Bowery. At about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, as he was about closing up his accounts for the day, two young men entered the office and procured change for a twenty-dollar bill. In a few moments afterwards Mr. Waterhouse closed up his place and proceeded along the Bowery on his way home. One of the young men thereupon seated himself in a butcher cart in front of the office and followed Mr. Waterhouse; when the latter turned into Fourth street he observed the other young man loitering near his (Waterhouse's) residence, but he did not suspect that anything was wrong. When within a few steps of his residence one of them advanced rapidly upon him and struck him two fearful blows in the face with his fist. Mr. Waterhouse was partially stunned and his forehead terribly cut by these blows. The man thereupon sprang out of the cart and went to the aid of his confederate. Mr. Waterhouse was knocked down, and a bundle, containing upwards of $1200 in national bank bills and Treasury notes, was stolen from under his arm. The men then sprang into the cart and drove off at a furious pace, through Second avenue to Second street, and down that street towards the East River, making their escape with the money. The man who attacked Mr. Waterhouse is described as having a black moustache, and was dressed in linen coat, black pants, and black slouched hat. The wagon was painted red, and had a bay horse attached. Captain Mount, of the Seventeenth Precinct, in whose district this daring theft occurred, is on the lookout for the perpetrators.

THE NEW SOUTHERN SENATORS.

John Pool, of North Carolina.

This gentleman was elected a Senator to Congress by the North Carolina Legislature on Tuesday last, for the long term, ending in 1873. He has been for many years a prominent politician, and has played a rather peculiar part in the history of North Carolina politics. In 1860 he was the Whig candidate for Governor, and was defeated by the late Governor Ellis. After the secession ordinance was passed, Mr. Pool decided upon remaining in the State, although he was known to be opposed to a disruption of the Union. In 1861 he was a Presidential elector under the Confederate Government, and cast his vote as such for Jefferson Davis as Provisional President of the Rebel Government. During the same summer he took part in receiving subscriptions to the Rebel $15 000 000 loan. It was alleged during the war that he endeavored to obtain a commission as Confederate brigadier-general, but after the suppression of the Rebellion he denied the statement. He remained quietly at home, taking no part in politics until 1864, when he was elected to the State Senate as a "peace" candidate, or one in favor of negotiating a treaty of peace with the United States on such terms as would enable the people of the South to save their slave property, and stop the further shedding of blood. Upon taking his seat he subscribed to the oath to support the Confederate Constitution, and afterwards introduced a series of "peace resolutions." Since the close of the war he has taken an active part in politics, and although a conservative at the start gradually went over to the Republicans. Mr. Pool is about the only Senator elected from a Southern State under the reconstruction laws, who was always well known to the people of his State, and it may be also said that he is about the ablest, and least open to criticism of any of the new Senators. He has long been identified with the interests of North Carolina.

John C. Abbott, of North Carolina.

This gentleman has been elected Senator to Congress for the short term ending in 1871. He is a native of New Hampshire, and at the outbreak of the Rebellion entered the Union army as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 7th New Hampshire Regiment, which he recruited by authority for the Government. The regiment was mustered into service during December, 1861, with H. S. Putnam as Colonel, and left the State on the 28th of the same month. The command was principally engaged in operations in Florida, where it participated in the numerous expeditions into the interior of the State. After some time Mr. Abbott succeeded to the Colonelcy, and in October, 1864, was placed in command of the Second Brigade in one of the divisions of the Tenth Corps. In the reorganization of the Army of the James, Colonel Abbott was assigned to the command of the Second brigade, Paine's division. In the formations for the storming of Fort Fisher Colonel Abbott originally held a position with Paine's division thrown across the peninsula, facing Wilmington. From this position (at 5 P. M.) it was drawn to support General Ames in finishing up the advantage he had gained within the fort. At the close of the war Mr. Abbott, who had been promoted to the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General, was in command of the post of Wilmington, North Carolina. He took an active part in the politics of the State after the Reconstruction laws were passed.

F. A. Sawyer, of South Carolina.

Mr. Sawyer was yesterday elected a Senator from South Carolina for the long term, ending in 1873. He is and has been for a long while a resident and citizen of Charleston, at which place he holds the office of Collector of Internal Revenue. Personally Mr. Sawyer is represented to be a most respectable gentleman, of a clear and unsullied character and much esteemed by those who have the pleasure of his acquaintance. The first intimation his friends had of his having espoused radical doctrines was in a speech which he recently made at Charleston, in which he announced himself in favor of universal negro suffrage and supported the reconstruction laws of Congress. It is, generally believed that he stands on ex-Governor Orr's platform, and will not be very radical in the future. Of his intellectual abilities we are ignorant.

A Rebel Calumny Refuted.

To the Editor of the Tribune.

Sir: Your letter of the 14th is received, inclosing a statement now going the rounds of the Democratic press, that the records of the War Department show:—

Federal prisoners held South..	260 940
Rebel prisoners held North	200,000
Federal prisoners died South	22,570
Rebel prisoners died North	26 436

In answer, I send the following official document, which exposes the falsehood of the statement:—

39th Congress, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, { Ex. Doc No. 152

UNION AND REBEL SOLDIERS DIED WHILE PRISONERS.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR *in answer to a resolution of the House, July 12, relative to the number of Union and Rebel soldiers who died while held as prisoners of war.*

JULY 25, 1866.—Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, July 19, 1866.—Sir:—In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, dated July 17, directing the Secretary of War to report the number of Union and Rebel soldiers who died while held as prisoners of war, I have the honor to state that it appears by a report of the Commissary General of Prisoners:—

I. That twenty-six thousand four hundred and thirty six deaths of Rebel prisoners of war are reported.

II. That twenty-two thousand five hundred and seventy-six Union soldiers are reported as having died in Southern prisons.

The reports also show that two hundred and twenty thousand Rebel prisoners were held in the North, and about one hundred and twenty-six thousand nine hundred and forty Union prisoners in the South. Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The Hon. Schuyler Colfax,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

This shows that, as the record stood two years ago, of all the Union prisoners held South 17·6 per cent. died in the hands of the Rebels, while but 11½ per cent. of theirs died in our hands. But the difference against the Rebels is far greater than appears from this document. We have a complete official record of all Rebel prisoners who died in our hands, but we have been able only to make out the record of Union prisoners who died in rebel hands as the proofs of death have been filed from time to time in the War Department, or the Pension Office. Thousands of pensioners are being added to the list each year, as the proofs of death are furnished. The document I send you is the only official record that has been published.

Very truly, yours, J. A. GARFIELD.
Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives, July 16, 1868.

HAYTI.

A Coup-de-etat—Salnave Proclaims Himself Emperor.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, July 17.—We have advices from Port au Prince to the 11th inst. President Salnave had proclaimed himself Emperor, and was fortifying the capital. He had issued a decree banishing all those who had sought refuge in the foreign consulates. Three days warning was given them, at the expiration of which time they were to be treated the same as bandits. The Carda Surcoup had arrived, and taken sixty of those refugees on board. On Friday, the 10th, General Faubert surprised the town of Bivance; but troops left the Fort Bizoton and repulsed the rebels, capturing some arms on the field. Salnave also sent at once some re-enforcements from his strongholds. They continued to attack the rebels during the whole of their retreat, and finally withdrew inside the walls of the city fortifications, which kept up a continuous fire on the besiegers' camp. The Picos of the South are arming. They had taken Lesgane and Goave, and were preparing to attack Jacmel, which still holds out for the Government. A great change is about to be made in the plans of the Government. The *lazzaroni* were threatening the foreigners in the streets of Port au Prince. The French man-of-war Achilles had arrived to relieve the Conde. Minister Hollister complains of the ungrateful action of Salnave with regard to the foreigners.

Senator Yates on the Rights of Adopted Citizens.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—Dear Sir—Yours of the 3d inst. is received. I am unqualifiedly in favor of the adoption of measures which will insure our naturalized citizens from outrage abroad, as I am also for abandoning all discrimination against them at home. It is enough for me that they abandon the homes of their youth and the graves of their forefathers, traverse oceans and sacrifice personal attachments, charmed by the story of liberty in this new land, to come and dwell among us. I would meet them on the shore, not with suspicious looks and invidious laws, but to welcome them with kind words and a full and immediate enjoyment with us of all the privileges of American citizenship upon taking the oath of allegiance. The origin of our probationary naturalization laws was in a fear of foreign influence while the Government was weak. Now we are strong and need not fear. We have conquered a monstrous Rebellion founded upon wrong, and have given the world notice and proof of our ability to take care of ourselves, and at the same time have inaugurated a policy which contemplates universal and equal citizenship for all the dwellers of this continent. Now, since we have been able to present such strong motives of personal interest to our adopted citizens to induce loyalty to the Government, let us make assurance doubly sure by enlisting their gratitude as well. I would declare every man's right to expatriate himself sacred and indefeasible, and pledge every power of the Government to vindicate him in so doing; and I would place it in the power of every man to become fully naturalized whenever he might choose to do so. Thus we should be what we profess to the world—a nation of freemen, equal in all things before the law. Truly, your friend,

RICHARD YATES.

Colonel Henry Logan, Joliet, Ill.

A German Gambler.

Blanc, the proprietor of the gambling hell at Homburg, is said to be worth 60,000 000f. Thirty years ago he arrived at Frankfort with only twenty francs in his pocket. He is nominally the President of a stock company, but he waters the stock constantly, and keeps most of the shares in his pocket. The other stockholders do not complain, because they get from sixty to ninety per cent. interest on their capital, although they are entitled to much larger dividends. When business at the roulette and trente-et quarante tables is dull, the news is spread everywhere that somebody has won enormous sums of money from the "bank." Gudgeons from all the other watering-places then flock to Homburg.

It was Blanc who first introduced into his gambling hell the feature of female decoy-ducks. Ladies generally shrink from gambling there if the seats at the tables are all occupied by the lords of creation. The shrewd Blanc, therefore, employs half a dozen Parisian cocottes, with somewhat faded charms, to sit all day long at the tables, and gamble with funds which he furnishes to them. They are very richly dressed, and the croupiers address them with "Duchess" and "Countess" and the like; but these wretched women have to doff their finery at 11 o'clock at night, when the kursaal is closed, and when they return in their own humble toilet to the garret where they live. Their expenses are paid by Blanc, who gives them, in addition, five or six francs a day."

A Wife Locked up in a Crockery Crate.

The *Daily Wisconsin* tells of a Teuton who confined his wife at home by locking her up in a crockery crate, which stood on end in one corner of the bed room, and which was used as a prison cell. He placed his wife in this, with her sewing. Two small chains with padlocks kept the door fastened, and here the poor woman must sit and sew and await the return and pleasure of her lord and master before she could come out. The husband, in palliation of his offense, acknowledged that he did lock his wife up in the crate, but it was done to keep her at home.

She had a bad habit of getting away from home when she could, and when she got away she would drink, and when drunk she made herself disagreeable. He had tried coaxing and threatening, but that did no good. He had tried locking her up in a room, but she always managed to get out in some way. Then he tried locking her up in a crockery crate, and that worked to perfection. He thought it was necessary that he should do so. The Judge said he must sympathize with the husband, but fined him $5 and put him under $300 bonds to do so no more.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

From the N. Y. Herald of to-day.

"Money continues in very abundant supply at 4 per cent. on call, with exceptional transactions where the borrowers are first-class at 3 per cent. The amount of commercial paper seeking discount is inconsiderable, owing to the absence of speculative activity in trade, and the best grade is rated at 5@5½ per cent. All the local monetary centres throughout the country are supplied with more funds than than can employ, and the glut of capital here is almost as great as it was a month or two ago. Moreover, as the banks and Sub-Treasury at this centre hold about forty millions of national bank notes, the latter particularly form a reserve to that amount, although not counted as a portion of such in the bank statements. Hence, after the drain of currency westward sets in, in the autumn, this supply will have to be remitted before the legal-tenders in the banks will be materially reduced thereby. The stock market experienced further improvement to-day, and there was a good demand for all the leading railway shares, and especially Erie, New York Central, Reading, and Cleveland and Pittsburg. The indications favor an active speculation for a rise, which will probably carry prices much higher than is generally expected before the end of October next. The earnings of the railways, already much larger than they were last year, will be further increased by the heavy crop movements which are promised in all sections of the country."

From the N. Y. Tribune of to-day.

"The money market is easy, at 3@5 per cent. on call, the bulk of business being at 3@4 per cent. Large sums are offered on stock collaterals at 5½ per cent. for four months and refused.

"Sterling exchange is firm and active at quotations; London 60 days, 110¼@110⅜; London sight, 110⅝@110¾; London, prime commercial, 109¾@110; Paris, long, 5 13¾@5 12½; Paris, short, 5.10⅝@5.10; Antwerp, 5 16¼@5.15; Swiss, 5 16¼@5.15; Hamburg, 36¼@36¼; Amsterdam, 41¼@41½; Frankfort, 41¼@41¼; Bremen, 79¾@80; Berlin, 71¾@72."

—The following from the Post Office Department shows the rapid progress of the Post Office Money Order system, introduced after the English practice only two years ago:—

Orders in 1868....	83 545	Expenses in 1868,	$63,940 47
Orders in 1866....	243 789	Expenses in 1866	24,664 27
Received in 1868,	$1 588,321·74	Net rev. in 1868...	53 844·51
Received in 1866	3,977,259 28	Net rev. in 1866...	90·82
Fees in 1868........	117 784 93		
Fees in 1866........	35 790 95	Increase........	$53 753·69

—The *Quarterly Trade Circular* for June gives the following statistics of the coal trade of Pittsburgh:—

Number of collieries....	113	Value of cars, tools, etc..........	$354 695
Hands employed........	6 424	Value of live stock..	208,175
Number of cars....	2 25	Population of the collieries........	30,960
Value of coal lands	$7,519,700	Coal mined in 1861 bushels..........	48,462,966
Value of houses......	1 267,00		
Value of improvements to other than houses..........	1 344,300		

Weather Report—July 18, 9 A. M.

	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Portland..........	W.	Clear..........	68
Boston..........	S. E.	Clear..........	74
New York..........	S. W.	Clear..........	78
Wilmington, Del..........	S.	Cloudy..........	82
Cape May..........	E.	Cloudy..........	70
Washington..........	E	Clear..........	80
Fortress Monroe..........	S. W.	Clear..........	82
Richmond..........	S. W.	Clear..........	78
Oswego..........	S.	Clear..........	76
Buffalo..........	S. W.	Clear..........	81
Chicago..........	S. W.	Clear..........	85
Louisville..........	S. W.	Cloudy..........	87
New Orleans..........	S. E.	Clear..........	85
Mobile..........	S. W.	Clear..........	86

New York Stock Quotations—1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N.Y. Cent. R..........	133¼	Chi. and R. I. R......	107⅝
N.Y. and E. R..........	68¼	Pitts. F.W. and Chi. R. R......	109¼
Ph. and Rea. R..........	96	Pacific M. S. Co......	101⅝
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	92	West. Union Tel......	35¼
Cle. and Pitt. R..........	86⅝	Gold......	143⅝
Chi. and N. W. com.	80¾	Market firm.	
Chi. and N. W. pref...	82½		

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Pacific Railroad Troubles—Difficulty Between Engineers and Superintendent.

Affairs in Hayti—Salnave Proclaims Himself Emperor—Progress of the Civil War.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

High Wages for Workmen—Political Movements.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—To-day is again warmer than yesterday, and oppressive. Many laborers refuse to work out doors. Some bricklayers consenting to work on special pressing jobs during the late hot days got twelve dollars per day.

The steamer Baltimore, of the Bremen line, arrived yesterday in thirteen days with seven hundred and eight passengers, and a large cargo of freight. Many immigrants have already gone West over the railroad. This makes over fifteen hundred German immigrants that have arrived here in the past two weeks. They all have a fair supply of gold.

Since the rejection of Price for the Collectorship of the Third Congressional District, the names of Wilson N. Poe, Moore N Falls, and J. K. Caldwill are spoken of as aspirants.

The Democrats are making extensive preparations for their grand ratification demonstration on the 23d inst.

The disaffected factions of Republicans here have been reunited, and all now harmonize on Grant and Colfax.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Pacific Railroad Difficulty—Radical State Conventions.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—An accident occurred on Thursday night, on the Pacific Road, at Independence. A new engineer, Hervey Corry, let the water run low, and when he filled up the boiler it was so hot that he could not shut it off. One lady was seriously injured.

The Radical State Convention closed its labors yesterday. The Convention failed to take up Senator Henderson's case. His name was not mentioned.

The Pacific Railroad imbroglio creates considerable feeling here. Colonel Moore, the Superintendent, is pretty generally censured by the outside railroad men, and there is much sympathy expressed for the engineers.

The difficulty had its origin in the fact that Moore took one engine off the road, compelling four to do the work that five had previously done. This compelled the engine drivers to labor eighteen hours per day, which they protested against. They said they would not submit to it. The fifth engine was restored, but in the meantime Moore sent to Chicago and other places for engineers, and when they arrived he discharged the old men. This led to ill feeling, and some demonstrations were made against the Company's interest. No special damage has been done.

The new men are incompetent, and some of them say they have been deceived, and wish to resign if they can't run the road, etc. Moore has also received much censure for abolishing switch lanterns and withdrawing watchmen from dangerous points on the road, and the travelling public are protesting against this species of economy. The Directors of the Road sustain Colonel Moore in his course, but the matter has not been definitely settled.

FROM CHICAGO.

Northwestern Crops—The Editorial Excursion—Another Libel Suit.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Telegrams received to-day from quite a number of localities in the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, with two or three exceptions, announce the crops of small grains unprecedented both in quality and quantity, and the corn never looked better. Unless some blight should come, both the small grain crop and the corn crop will be the largest ever gathered in the Northwest.

The Editorial Excursion party visited the crib yesterday, and other points of interest, and left at 3 P. M. for Omaha and the Rocky Mountains.

W. T. Dowdall, editor of the Peoria *Democrat*, was arrested yesterday at the suit of Judge Salem D. Putterbaugh, of Peoria, for libel. Damages laid at $5000. Dowdall called the Judge a thief.

Burglars and Highwaymen in Providence, R. I.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, July 18.—On Thursday night the house of George Owen, No. 93 Benefit street, was entered and a valuable gold watch and twenty dollars in money were stolen therefrom. The burglars effected an entrance through the second story window by means of a ladder.

Mr. Thomas K. Tillinghast, of Kingston, while proceeding from the Kingston depot to his home, in the vicinity of Slocum Corner, was set upon by two men, one of whom pinioned his arms while the other rifled his pockets of two hundred and forty-six dollars. After perpetrating the outrage the highwaymen fled. Mr. Tillinghast discharging two shots after them and they returned the compliment by sending two bullets through Mr. Tillinghast's hat.

The weather is very pleasant this morning, with a cool breeze. The thermometer is at 80 degrees.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

To-Day's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 18—A. M.—Consols for money, 94⅝@94¾; for account, 94¾. United States 5-20s 72⅝. Erie, 43¾. Illinois Central, 95.

LIVERPOOL, July 18—A. M.—Cotton heavy; sales of probably 8000 bales. Uplands, 11; Orleans, 11¼. Cheese, 57s. Other articles unchanged.

The Weather at the Sea Shore.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 18.—Wind S. E. Weather clear. Thermometer 74. There will be a grand hop at the United States Hotel to-night.

CAPE MAY, July 18.—Wind East. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 70.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }
Saturday, July 18, 1868. }

The Stock market opened very dull this morning, and prices were unsettled. Government securities were a fraction higher. 114¼ was bid for 6s of 1881; 108⅜ for 10-40s; 109¼ for 7·30s; 114¼ for '62 5-20s; 111½ for '64 5-20s; 112¼ for '65 5-20s; 109¼ for July '65 5-20s; 109½ for '67 5-20s; and 109⅝ for '68 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 102⅝.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 48 1-16@48⅛, no change; Catawissa preferred at 33¼@33½, a slight decline; Lehigh Valley at 54⅝@54⅝, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at 26⅛, a decline of ⅛; and Camden and Amboy at 130, no change. 43¾ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 56½ for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; and 48⅝ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. 50 was bid for Second and Third; 66 for Tenth and Eleventh; 15 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 10 for Hestonville; 31 for Green and Coates; and 43 for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. North America sold at 242, no change; 31 was bid for Mechanics'; 72 for City; 57 for Commonwealth, and 120 for Central National.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 21½, no change. 11 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation, common; 21 for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 76½ for Morris Canal preferred; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; and 49 for Delaware Division.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$500 Pa 6s, 2 series......	107	70 sh Leh V R..........	54⅝
$800 City 6s, New......	102¾	15 sh Penna R....rec.	52½
$1000 do. New......	102¾	100 sh Cata Pf......b60.	33¾
$200 do. New......	102⅝	100 sh Read R......c.	48 1-16
$4000 Sun & E 7s......	[illegible]	100 do..........	48 1-16
$3000 C&A m 6s, 89...	97	13 do.........trf.	48
$1000 N Cent R bs......	82	10 do..........	48
$500 Bel & Del 3 m bs..	82	5 do..........	48
$[illegible] Lehigh Conv L...	87½	200 do..........	48⅛
100 sh Leh Nav....s30..	21⅜	100 do..........	48⅛

—The following are this morning's gold and foreign quotations, reported by Whelen Brothers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No. 105 S. Third street:—

10·00 A. M. .	143⅛	11·30 A. M. .	143¾
10·21 " . .	143⅞	11·39 " . .	143½
10·30 " . .	143¼	11·40 " . .	143¾
10·46 " . .	143½	12·14 P. M. .	143⅝
11·08 " . .	143½	12·20 " . .	144
11 26 " . .	143⅝	12·25 " . .	143⅞

Foreign Exchange on London:—3 days, 110½@110⅝; 60 days, 110¼@110⅜. On Paris:—60 days, 5f. 13¾@5f. 12½; 3 days, 5f. 11¼@5f. 10.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s. of 1881, 114¼@114½; old 5-20s, 114¼@114½; new 5-20s, 1864, 111½@111¾; do., 1865, 112¼@112½; 5-20s July, 109¼@109½; do., 1867, 109½@109¾; do., 1868 109¾@109⅞; 10-40s, 108¼@108½; 7·30s, July, 109@109¼. Gold, 143⅝.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114½; do. 1862, 114¼@114½; do. 1864, 111½@111⅝; do., 1865, 112¼@112½; do. 1865, new, 109¼@109⅝; do., 1867, new, 109½@109⅝; do., 1868, 109½@109¾; do., 5s, 10-40s, 108¼@108½; do. 7·30s, July, 109@109¼; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; August, 1865, 118½@118¾; do. September, 1865, 118@118¼; do. October, 1865, 117½@118. Gold, 143½@143⅝. Silver, 136@138.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, July 18.—The Flour Market remains in the same spiritless condition noted yesterday, and there is no inquiry except from the home consumers, who operate with extreme caution. Sales of a few hundred barrels at $7 50@8 25 for superfine; $8·25@9 25 for extras; $9 50@11 for spring wheat extra family; $10@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do., and $12@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $9 25@9 50 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The market is poorly supplied with Wheat, and for prime there is a steady demand at full prices. Sales of red at $2·45@2·50, and No. 1 spring at $2·23@2·25. Rye has declined. Sales of 500 bushels Pennsylvania at $1 70. Corn is steady at former rates. Sales of yellow at $1·20; Western mixed at $1 17; and 10,000 bushels do. on secret terms. Oats are without change. Sales of Pennsylvania at 86@88c., and Southern at 89@90c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in steady request, with sales at $7 50@8. Timothy may be quoted at $2 75. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2 65@2 70.

Whisky is nominal.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........JULY 18.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........76 | 11 A. M..........86 | 2 P. M..........91

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Geestemunde, Kuhlken, Hamburg, Workman & Co.
Barque Marco Polo, Minssen, Bremen, P. Wright & Sons.
Barque Atlantic, Haan, Hamburg, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Erie, Sears—Couza, Falmouth, orders—Warren & Gregg.
Schr J. B. Knowles, Scott, Boston, L. Audenreid & Co.
Schr H. G. Hand, Taylor, Boston, do.
Schr C. A. Cunningham, Thurlow, Alexandria, do.
Schr American Eagle, Shaw, Providence, do.
Schr Emma M. Fox, Charleston, Mass., Castner Stickney & Wellington.
Schr S. S. Godfrey, Godfrey, Boston, Geo. S. Repplier.
Schr E. W. Gardener, Steelman, Boston, Tyler & Co.
Schr Curtis Felton, Somers, Marblehead, do.
Schr Francis French, Lippincott, Salem, do.
Schr Edward Ewing, McDevitt, Washington, D. C., Borda, Keller & Co.
Schr R. J. Mercer, King, Boston, Quintard, Ward & Co.
Schr Clara Merrick, Montgomery, Boston, do.
Schr D. S. Mershon, Ayres, Milton, Cadwalader, Gordon & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 45, Anderson, Norfolk, John R. White & Son.
Schr Salamon Washburn, Cummings, Taunton, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr R. L. Fay, Baker, Boston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr J. W. Drisko, Eaton, Boston, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Star, Crowell, Newburyport, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Jessie W. Knight, Plum, Wilmington, N. C., Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Steamer Brunette, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Barque Abbie N. Franklin, Holbrook, from Portland 7 days, with plaster (80 tons) to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Barque Ellis Melvin, from Liverpool May 7, with mdse to Peter Wright & Sons.
Schr Cyrus Fossett, Harding, 4 days from Boston, in Ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Mariposa, Staples, 11 days from Caibarien, with sugar to S. W. Welsh.
Brig Ira M. Comery, McLellan, 14 days from Cardenas, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.
Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, 4 days from New Bedford, with oil to J. B. A. Allen.
Schr Maria Louisa, Snow, from Gloucester.
Schr J. J. Little, Little, from Lynn.
Schr S. Washburn, Cummings, from Fall River.
Schr Lena Hunter, Perry, from Holmes' Hole.
Steamer Brunette, Freeman, New York, Jno. F. Ohl.
Schr J. B. Knowles, Scott, from Boston.
Schr H. G. Hand, Taylor, from Boston.
Schr Jacob Kinge, Stulman, from Boston.
Schr Curtis Tilton, Somers, from Boston.
Schr R. J. Mercer, King, from Boston.
Schr Governor Burton, Ludlam, from Boston.
Schr Jessie Wilson, Connelly, from Boston.
Schr American Eagle, Shaw, from Providence.
Schr Rhodella Blew, Peterson, from Providence.
Schr Emma M. Fox, Chase, from Fall river.
Schr Anna T. Burgan, Thompson, from Fall river.
Schr F. A. Cunningham, Whirlow, from Camden.
Schr Wm. John strut, from Alexandria.
Schr Edward Ewing, McDevitt, New Haven.
Schr Clara Merrick, Montgomery, from Roxbury.
Schr D. S. Mershon, Ayres, from Salem.
Schr R. R. R. No. 45, Anderson, from Pawtucket.
Schr Francis French, Lippincott, from New York.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, July 18.—Arrived, steamships Iowa, from Glasgow, and America, from Bremen.

(By Atlantic Cable.)

SOUTHAMPTON, July 18.—The steamship Cambria, from New York July 7, arrived at 7 30 yesterday.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Arrived, steamship Aleppo, Harrison, from Liverpool.
Steamship Lord Lovell, Jones, from Havana.
Steamship Flag, Baxter, from Fernandina.
Ship Reichstadt, Plump, from Hamburg.
Barque Dichborn, from Liverpool.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

"Democracy is Revolution."

From the N. Y. World.

> Democracy is revolution. It is idle to say that the men who nominated Francis P. Blair did not understand his platform. He is a shrewd man, and the representative of a family of more than ordinary political sagacity. He knew perfectly well, when he declared himself in favor of military interference with the Southern States, that he was appealing to the convictions of the Democratic party. He came to them bearing an honored sword; it was only by surrendering it, and offering to join a dishonored conspiracy, that he could find welcome and advancement. We have seen what a resolute but purposeless man like Johnson could do in distracting the nation. With Blair as President, or rather with the party he represents in power, with friends in Congress, and Senators like Fessenden and Trumbull and Henderson, in the perpetual agony of pleas and statutes, he could with impunity assail the work of reconstruction and order his military commanders to disperse the Legislatures of the South. Would the "reaction" stop here? We remember that the restoration of the Bourbons brought a worse feature of Bourbonism than that of Louis XIV. The restoration of Democracy means the resuscitation of the slave power with the strength of anger and vengeance, and without the restraining influences of property. There is nothing positive in the Democratic policy but vengeance and revolution, and General Blair is the representative of that feeling. The party has no sympathy with any sentiment of progress. It has an apology for every victory, and a regret for every triumph.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—The *Tribune* permits its partisan heat to carry it beyond the limits of candor. If what has been done in the South is *right*, it ought to stand; not otherwise. To prove that it is not right, we can cite a witness to which the *Tribune* cannot consistently object—the *Tribune* itself. But it is necessary to go back some eighteen or twenty months.

Shortly before the assembling of the Legislature which elected Mr. Conkling to the United States Senate, there was a good deal of floating talk which connected the name of Mr. Greeley with that position. With the coyness which marks his conduct on such occasions, Mr. Greeley made his preparations to spend that winter lecturing in the West, and avoid the appearance of taking an active part in pressing his own claims. Shoatly before leaving, he printed in the *Tribune* a striking and memorable article which placed him in pronounced antagonism to his own party, and which, he must have been conscious, extinguished whatever chances he may have had of election to the Senatorship. We allude to these facts because it is fair to presume that what was written on such an occasion, was written with the utmost deliberation, and expressed the settled conviction of the writer.

Mr. Greeley's election to the Senate was made impossible by his proclaimed dissent from leading features of the policy of the Republican party. Nor was it merely on that occasion that he set forth his dissent. The views he then expressed had been again and again presented in the *Tribune*, and a part of them were subsequently reiterated on an occasion even more memorable—in repelling the assaults of his party for signing the bail bond of Jefferson Davis. We do not see how he can reasonably object to so much of the Democratic platform as coincides with his own well-known and unrecanted opinions.

His creed, habitually condensed by himself into the brevity of a motto, was "Universal Amnesty and Impartial Suffrage." He remonstrated with great force of argument and headstrong fervor against the impolicy, and what he then regarded as the futility, of excluding the leading citizens of the South from active participation in the politics of their section. He did not think it essential that all the negroes should vote, but only such part of them as should be found to possess reasonable qualifications of intelligence. We need not say that this was quite a different scheme from the actual Reconstruction policy which the Republican party now ask the people to indorse. It condemned not only the revolutionary reconstruction policy which has been executed at the point of the bayonet, but the proposed constitutional amendment which preceded it; the so-called fourteenth amendment being inconsistent with Mr. Greeley's principle of universal amnesty. We need not point out in detail how his views clashed with the policy of his party; his sacrifice of his chances to be a Senator, and the bitter obloquy he encountered, sufficiently attesting the collision.

Now, with what consistency can he denounce as "revolutionary" an attempt to undo what, in his opinion, ought never to have been done? In his opinion, the disfranchisement of the leading Southern whites was an unwise and mistaken policy; how then can he object to its reversal? In his opinion, the security of the negro race did not require that all of them should vote, but only those who are qualified; why then should he regard as a calamity the prospect of restoring things to the basis which he himself proposed as a settlement of our difficulties?

The success of the Democratic party in the coming Presidential election would practically carry out Mr. Greeley's policy of universal amnesty. This would indeed be a "revolution" in the sense of undoing the proscriptive policy of the Republican party; but as that proscriptive policy was wrong, why should Mr. Greeley regret the triumph of a principle for which he has so strenuously contended, and has encountered so much obloquy? As, by his own showing, his party made a mistake, why should not the mistake be rectified in obedience to the sovereign will of the American people? It would be a strange doctrine, indeed, that nothing is ever to be reversed which an unscrupulous and impetuous faction, in temporary possession of power, may choose to decree. And if the mistaken proscriptive policy of the Republicans in reference to the Southern whites may be properly reversed, why not also its mistake of admitting all the negroes "at one fell swoop" to the elective franchise? The care with which the *Tribune* discriminated between impartial and universal suffrage, advocating only the former, may be taken as a proof that the reconstruction policy of Congress is wrong; and the sovereign people may as freely rectify the errors of their transient rulers as exercise their sovereignty in any other way. The reconstruction measures have never yet been pronounced upon by the people; and if the unauthorized acts of their representatives are not subject to revision and reversal, the responsibility of representatives to their constituents is a phrase without meaning.

The Campaign in New York—Grant and Griswold—Free Liquor and Free Lager.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The State of New York is to be the great battle ground in the approaching Presidential struggle, and will be hotly contested, inasmuch as without the electoral vote of New York it would be utterly impossible to elect the Democratic candidates any way. As the Irish and Germans hold the balance of power in New York it may happen, singularly enough, that our adopted fellow-citizens may be called upon to decide who shall be the next President of the United States. It was their vote that turned the State last fall over to the Democracy by a majority of 50,000, the whole of which was secured in the cities of New York and Brooklyn; and the principal incentive to the solid movement of the foreign element at that time was the offensive fanatical legislation of the Republican party in regard to liquor, lager and the Sabbath. But the Democrats who were elected last year by the Irish and German votes cheated their friends and proved false to all the pledges they made before they got into power. The radicals originally passed the Metropolitan Excise law, it is true; but the Democrats, by refusing last year to amend it or in any manner to change its odious features, became its parent by adoption; and its unjust and exorbitant fees, its detestable spy system, its blue light Sunday regulations, which they failed to alter when they had the power to do so, are now to be laid at the doors of the Tammany Democracy.

The liquor question is not the sole inducement with citizens of Irish birth or parentage to support the Republican ticket this fall in preference to that of the Democratic party. Two years ago the Irish Fenian vote beat Hoffman for Governor, and elected Fenton, on the ground that the Republican State Government, by refusing to interfere with the raids upon the Canada border, had done more to practically help the hereditary enemies of Great Britain than had ever been done by the Democrats, with all their professions of sympathy with the Irish. It is well known that General Grant, as an American soldier, would have no objection to a war with England during his term of office, and would, at all events, evince no disposition to allow the British Government to trifle with us upon any of the important international questions arising out of the war of the Rebellion. General Grant, who fought that war through to a successful termination, would not be very likely to mince matters with the nation that sympathized with the Rebels from first to last, and went as far as their courage permitted them in aid of the Confederate cause.

These considerations, joined with the fact that Grant is a firm believer in free liquor, good liquor, and plenty of it, and that Griswold is a perfect King Gambrinus in regard to lager, which he deals out with a liberal hand to his army of employes, will be very likely to turn the Irish and German vote over to the Republicans as solidly as last year it was cast for the Democrats, and to give the State to Grant and Griswold by fifty thousand majority. Seymour and Hoffman, the Tammany candidate for Governor, are both Puritanical in their notions and live upon cold water and weak tea. Hoffman, we believe, did attempt a glass of lager at a German meeting during the campaign of 1866, but was compelled after drinking it to go home to bed and send for his family physician. Grant on the other hand, would scorn to drink water without something in it, and when Griswold built the monitor for the Government, in the early part of the war, he succeeded in pushing forward the work to a speedy conclusion by distributing free lager in unlimited quantities among his men. The Irish and Germans naturally sympathize with the men who fought out the war for the Union, and as the Republicans have now presented to them a liberal liquor and lager ticket for their support, free from all the offensive characteristics of straight-laced, New England radicalism, it is very likely that the entire naturalized vote in New York will turn over to that side, and by electing Grant and Griswold will forever wipe out of the Republican party Fourierism, free love, and fanaticism of every sort and description.

The Democratic Nominee.

From the N. Y. Times.

If hypocrisy is the homage which vice pays to virtue, what term shall fitly describe the efforts of Democratic journals to pervert or conceal the war record of Governor Seymour? The earnestness which characterizes them is a tribute to the loyal sentiment of the people, which is certainly not complimentary to the combination which controlled the nomination. The Copperheadism which carried the day in the Convention must be hard pressed when it opens the canvass with an effort to prove that Mr. Seymour was a zealous War Democrat. Such, however, is the plea with which friendly journals open their advocacy of Mr. Seymour's claims.

The Boston *Post* pushes its zeal still further. It not only insists that its candidate's war record is satisfactory, but it represents the Republican indictment against him as consisting of but two insignificant charges.

> "Two points of attack have been singled out by the managers of the Opposition. One is that Governor Seymour, in his Fourth of July address in 1863, placed himself as the Governor of New York in an attitude of quasi hostility, if not actual hostility, to his country, then struggling almost hopelessly with armed rebellion. The other is, that in addressing the New York rioters, and the excited populace who followed in their train, during the same month, he gave them assurance of his 'friendship,' by applying to them the familiar title of 'my friends.' These are the counts in the radical indictment which those who prefer them expect to employ with success in demonstrating Mr. Seymour's unfitness for the position to which he has been nominated."

If these were the only or the main points of attack, Mr. Seymour's position would be much stronger than it is. The Fourth of July speech is, indeed, a link in a long chain of evidence proving the spirit which actuated him; but to this, or any single speech, we attach comparatively little importance. So, also, with the well-worn statement about "my friends." Its import has always been exaggerated, and we should be content to see the canvass carried on without any reference to a phrase which, of itself, indicated neither complicity with the rioters, nor approval of their course.

Our opposition to Mr. Seymour rests upon a much broader basis. The indictment against him is founded on his general conduct in relation to the war, both in and out of office. We can dispense with this or that speech, and still find ample reasons for condemnation in his notorious hostility to the means employed for the preservation of the Union, in the obstacles he helped to place in the path of the Government, and the succor he indirectly but effectively rendered to the Rebel cause. He was a "peace Democrat" from the start. He never acknowledged the right of the Federal Government to prevent disruption by force. His utterances and action encouraged the South; for though, as State Executive, he responded to calls for troops, it was in the performance of an inevitable duty, while his whole moral weight was thrown into the opposite scale. Hence he is chargeable with having fostered the Copperheadism which embarrassed the Government, and stimulated the passions which had expression in the New York riot. Hence, too, the mistrust with which all but the Copperhead element of the party has since regarded Mr. Seymour, and his failure to carry the State when last nominated for the Governorship.

Moreover, the present supplies all that should be necessary to defeat Mr. Seymour. Argument about the past is well in its way, but the strongest argument is that which is derived from his position in regard to the great questions before the country. He has made himself a party to the revolutionary programme which enabled Mr. Blair to distance competitors, and is the exponent of a policy which menaces the country with strife and dishonor. His oracular utterances on the bond and currency questions have not hindered his indorsement of robbery and quasi-repudiation. While pretending to desire peace, he neither accepts the work of reconstruction nor attempts to restrain the madness which threatens its violent overthrow.

When we refer to Mr. Seymour's record, then, it is not with the view of making that the sole or even the principal ground of accusation. But in his case the past helps to elucidate the present. His attitude five years ago makes more apparent the meaning of his attitude at this moment. We see that the Copperheadism of the New York Convention harmonizes with the Copperheadism of the Governorship; and we see in both, combined, the strongest possible reasons for excluding from the Presidency the representative of principles at variance with peace. Personally and privately, Mr. Seymour may merit the laudations of his friends. We have to do with him simply as a public man, whose political career in this State disentitles him to the confidence of moderate and loyal men, and whose present candidature commits him to an extreme and dangerous policy.

Why is it a Blunder?

From the N. Y. Tribune.

There is perfect accord among those who are not restrained by fealty and party necessity from avowing their convictions in averring that the late Democratic National Convention blundered sadly. Every one who feels at liberty to say what he thinks says this, because every one feels it. "How could they have thrown away their chance of success?" is the universal inquiry. Here were collected over six hundred delegates from every section of our country; many of them men of decided ability; nearly all of them experienced politicians. The Rebel Congress was largely, the Rebel army still more bounteously represented; and the Rebel chiefs are generally shrewd men. Add to these most of the candidates for Governor, Congress, etc. etc., in the loyal States who have been defeated or run out during the last seven years, from Horatio Seymour and Judge Woodward down to Vallandigham and prisoner Mahony, and you would suppose that here was collected wit enough to keep out of the fire. And yet they walked right into it! What is the explanation of this? Conventions generally nominate to win; why did this one violate the rule so flagrantly that even the British Tory oracles—which hate the Republicans implacably—give up the contest as hopeless?

These questions answer themselves when we have realized that the case of the sham Democracy was essentially hopeless, and only to be retrieved by an adroit, masterly juggle. And there were powerful and implacable factions among the delegates, each more intent on its own special end than on a party triumph.

Mr. Pendleton was the candidate of the strongest and most positive interest in the Convention—that whose primary object is the virtual repudiation of the national debt. But for the two-thirds rule, we think he might have been nominated. Every delegate from the South would have heartily supported him from first to last, had his success been probable. But his greenback dodge had been systematically frowned on by the leaders of the Eastern sham Democracy, and pointedly by Horatio Seymour. So strong a prejudice had been aroused against his "lawful money" scheme, that had he been nominated, he would probably have received no single electoral vote from the populous North and East. So his nomination was rendered impossible.

Whether Chief Justice Chase would have run better is questioned; but this, at least, was obviously true of him—had he been nominated, the result would not have been evident from the outset. We cannot doubt that the nomination of Chase was advisable; and we believe the cleverest politicians in the Convention, Seymour included, thought so. But Brick Pomeroy and his Rebel crowd wouldn't stand it. They threatened to bolt and make a general smash if he were put up. They were strong enough to veto any nomination specially obnoxious to them, and they did it. So Chase went overboard.

There remained one strong combination—Hendricks for President, with Hancock or English for Vice. Hendricks is able and plausible, holds opinions substantially identical with Pendleton's, yet is by no means so obnoxious as he to Eastern prejudices. We do not believe he could have been elected—we *do* believe he could have made a far better run than Seymour—probably better than any competitor. Then why was he not nominated?

Because the Pendletonites wouldn't stand it. They held that he had not shown their man fair play—that he ought not to have been a candidate against Pendleton—and that they had long since resolved that, if their favorite were not nominated, Hendricks should not be. They were for Pendleton in dead earnest; if he could not be the man, they would have the nomination thrown East, so as to have a clear track for their nag in '72. Hence, when Pendleton was withdrawn, Seymour was instantly nominated.

Well; what is there bad in Seymour's nomination?

Simply this: *The country knows him.* He has repeatedly avowed views which others have held in reserve. His speeches, etc., supplemented by Blair's recent letter, place their party distinctly before the country on a platform which the country does not and will not accept. Their nomination was a blunder, simply because it exposes what should have been kept concealed if success were desired. It is just such a blunder as though the Confederate flag had been raised and saluted in proclaiming the Tammany nominations. It renders a Democratic triumph hopeless, by letting all men know exactly what a Democratic triumph would involve.

The Work of the Convention.

From the N. Y. Nation.

What is perhaps the most remarkable about the Democratic Convention is that it joins issue with the Republicans on only one point, and that is the proper mode of paying the national debt. Considering the number and variety of the questions which have divided the parties since 1852, the number of things in the Republican policy which the Democrats have opposed since the outbreak of the war; considering, too, the number of outrageous violations of the Constitution, and all sound principles of government, of which they accuse the Republicans through their press and through their orators, one was naturally led to expect a platform bristling with propositions which Republicans would be compelled to traverse, and on which the people would be enabled to pass at the Presidential election.

For instance, we might reasonably have looked for an affirmation of the right of secession from a party which vehemently denied to the General Government the right to prevent secession by force of arms; and for a demand for compensation for the freeing of the slaves from a party which denied the validity of the Emancipation Proclamation; and for a declaration in favor of free trade from a party which has been a free trade party from its formation, and has treated the high tariffs of the last six years as monsters of absurdity; for a declaration in favor of hard money from a party which has always been the implacable foe of paper issues, and which denied the constitutionality of the issue of the legal tenders; and for a promise to undo the reconstruction work of Congress from a party which has maintained, and does still persistently maintain, the illegality and oppressiveness of every step in it; and, finally, for a declaration in favor of "a white man's government" from a party which has always treated the mental and moral inferiority of the negro race as a fundamental political fact which there is no getting rid of, and on which all political arrangements, in a country in which both races were found, must be based. It must be admitted by anybody who is familiar with the history of the last six years, that there never was a party in a free country which suffered less from lack of controversy. In fact, we do not recall a single case in which a party has been divided from its opponents by so many questions of the highest interest, and questions, too, which go down to the foundations of moral as well as of political science. If the Democracy only believes one-tenth part of what it says, no party has ever taken the field with even one-tenth as much responsibility.

In the platform as it lies before us, however, we find none of these things. The right of slaveholding and that of secession are given up on the ground that they have been "settled by the war, or by the voluntary action of the Southern States," as if a war wrongfully begun and wrongfully conducted could settle any question of constitutional or moral right, and as if the Southern States since the war—if Democratic accounts of their condition be true—have done anything voluntarily. It demands the restoration of the States to their rights in the Union under the Constitution, but deprives the demand of all value either to friend or foe by omitting to state what those rights are. It demands an amnesty for all political offenses, but this can offend no one, as nobody has been punished for political offenses, and nobody is likely to be. It demands the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau and the reduction of the army, but the Freedmen's Bureau is already in process of abolition and provision has been made for reducing the army. The seventh article denounces "abuses in administration," and demands the "expulsion of corrupt men from office," one of those exceedingly amusing demands which appear regularly now in the platforms of all parties, and which, as no defender of abuses or of corrupt men ever shows himself *eo nomine* in the flesh in the political arena, must be aimed at some ghostly organization visible only to spiritualists. The doctrine of indefeasible allegiance also, against which the eight article is aimed, now finds no earthly supporters; the right of the States to regulate the suffrage has been formally conceded by the Republican party; and if there be anybody who proposes to have the public "forget our soldiers and sailors," or refuse to "execute the guaranties given in their favor," he has thus far managed to conceal himself from an indignant community.

Of the abuse of the Republican party, of which the latter portion of the platform is composed, it must be said that whether justifiable or unjustifiable, it offers no issues to an adversary. Neither policy nor principle can ever be wrapped up in vituperation, and the applicability of epithets is a point which can ever be submitted to the people. This particular branch of the controversy between the two parties has to be worked out in the newspapers and on the stump, and to them we may safely hand it over in the full assurance that the Democrats will, by next November, have got as good as they will have given.

There therefore only remains one point on which the Democratic party offers to do battle. Out of the hosts of principles which it has upheld one time or another during its long and checkered career; out of that vast collection of grievances which it has accumulated since 1860, and in describing which it borrows the language of the oppressed in the worst of past ages, it produces nothing worthy of being embodied in a positive proposition, and fought for at the election. It has no reform to call for; it does not offer to carry any reform out, either in the administration of the Government or in the machinery of the administration. It goes into the canvass simply to maintain the doctrine that, wherever in a national promise to pay money the word "coin" is not mentioned, the debt shall be paid in "lawful money of the United States"—that is, another promise to pay issued by the same debtor—and that the representations made in explanation of the original instrument by the officers of the Government, and the understanding of those who lent the money, and which has remained undisturbed for four years, shall count for nothing. Such a "battle-cry" as this coming from any political party would be singular enough; there was only one thing needed to make it by far the most singular battle-cry of history, and that was, that the party raising it should be a party which has always maintained that paper money issued by Government is not and cannot be "lawful money," and that, therefore, the currency in which it calls for the payment of Government debts is not simply inferior in value to coin, but has no value whatever; and this one thing the battle-cry in question has. The Democratic party, after many changes and reverses, at last takes the field in support of a compound swindle, made up partly of fraudulent bankruptcy and partly of uttering counterfeit money.

We know very well what satisfaction this extraordinary performance has given, and is giving, to the Republicans. The platform, combined with the character of the candidates who have been selected to stand upon it, seems to render Democratic success hopeless, unless, indeed, all principle and all honor have deserted the American people. The triumph, at the close of the war, of a party which put forth no claim to public confidence except its willingness in the richest country in the world to cheat the public creditor (we again repeat that all talk of "the letter of the law," in a discussion between a government and its creditors as to the rights of the latter, simply adds impudence to knavery), would indicate a degree of moral debasement which would certainly puzzle both preachers and philosophers, and would greatly increase the doubts and misgivings with which so many thoughtful and intelligent men are looking into the moral future of the world. We have, we confess, no doubt whatever about the result of the election; but we shall not be satisfied with simple victory. Nobody who has watched the proceedings of the Convention, has seen the influences which controlled it, and knows anything of the men who managed it, or of the ideas of government which were dominant in it, and who believes that, once equality is established in a State, honesty must form the main element in its progress, will be content unless it is shown not only that a majority, but that an immense majority, of the people repudiate the party and its doctrines. The course things have taken in the last three months goes strongly to confirm the suggestion we have several times made that the basis of one party, at least in this country, would be rather ignorance and rascality than attachment to distinct and well-marked political ideas. At the Convention which has just adjourned no particular doctrine or principle which thoughtful men of any school of politics have produced or defended seemed to have any attraction or any authority. About all the great questions of government, the settled as well as the disputed, there was every indication either of ignorance or indifference. The thing which commanded most applause and secured heartiest concurrence was a small cheat from which nobody in the room could expect to make over a few dollars, and for which no defense or apology can be discovered in the work of any statesman or moralist of any age or country, and yet it called forth the "wildest enthusiasm." The following that these men can command in the United States should not only be a minority; it is the duty of all good men to see that it is a small minority.

The Coming Men of the South.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Some of the leading spirits of the Canadian rebellion conducted themselves with so much decorum, propriety, and discretion during the succeeding years that they recovered their lost ground, advanced in influence and preferment, and ultimately rose to high positions under the Government which they had endeavored to overthrow. In imitation of their example some of the leaders of our Rebellion are now pursuing a policy which, if persisted in, can but redound to their great personal advantage, as well as to the peace and prosperity of those among whom they live. We allude to such men as ex-Governor Joseph Brown, of Georgia; General J. L. Alcorn, of Mississippi; General Longstreet, now of Louisiana; General Wickham, of Virginia; and Governor Orr, of South Carolina.

These late Confederates perceive that the "lost cause" is lost forever, and that motives of policy, if nothing more, should lead the vanquished to accept of the situation, and abide in good faith by the result of the appeal to the arbitrament of arms. They possess sufficient foresight and sagacity to know that their erring countrymen cannot improve their condition by "kicking against the pricks," or endeavoring along with Hampton and Vance and Wise, to revive secession, and endeavor to achieve in the political arena, by the help of the Democratic party, what they failed to secure in the contest of blood.

Governor Orr, particularly, has revealed much moderation and sound sense in his farewell message to the people of South Carolina. And first he recognizes the supreme authority of the General Government as contrasted with the heresy of State rights. Whatever the national authority wills must be respected and obeyed. The remedy for unwholesome laws, if such there be must be found in the peaceful ballot, and not by a resort to Blair's revolutionary programme. "Whatever," he says, "may be my individual opinion as to the constitutionality of the Reconstruction acts, it was my duty to recognize their validity until pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States."

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND,

Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,

Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, *in bond* at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

OPERA GLASSES.

FROM BARDOU & SON, PARIS.

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,
Have Just Opened a Large Invoice of
PARTICULARLY FINE
OPERA GLASSES,
Including every variety of
Rock Crystal,
Ocular Graduated,
Duchesse, and
VARIABLE AND NIGHT LENSES.
ALSO, [4 4 sw
Tourist Glasses and Telescopes.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT
AMERICAN COMBINATION
BUTTON-HOLE OVERSEAMING
AND
SEWING MACHINE,
Its wonderful Popularity Conclusive Proof of its Great Merit.

The increase in the demand for this valuable Machine has been TENFOLD during the last seven months of its first year before the public.

This grand and surprising success is unprecedented in the history of Sewing Machines, and we feel fully warranted in claiming that

IT HAS NO EQUAL,
Being absolutely the best
FAMILY MACHINE
IN THE WORLD,
And intrinsically the cheapest, for it is really two Machines combined in one. Sold at the
S. W. Cor. of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,
PHILADELPHIA. [5 30 stuthtf

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
112 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY.—Paste for Boxmakers, Bookbinders, Paperhangers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Bill Posters etc. It will not sour. Is cheap and always ready for use. Refer to J. B. Lippincott & Co. Devar & Keller, William Mann, Philadelphia "Inquirer," Harper Bros., American Tract Society, and other Sole agents.
L. L. CRAGIN & CO.,
2 9 No. 420 COMMERCE Street.

BRANDY, WINE, GIN, ETC.

NEALL & McBRIDE,
IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, ETC.,
AND DISTILLERS OF
FINE OLD RYE, BOURBON AND MONONGAHELA
WHISKY,
PURE AND UNADULTERATED,
No. 151 South FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Liquors by the Bottle and Demijohn furnished expressly for family and medicinal purposes. Orders by mail will be promptly attended to. 1 7thsturp

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "PLANT Dore" Champagne, imported and for sale by
JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,
126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "GOLD Lac" Champagne, imported and for sale by
JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,
126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "GLORia" Champagne, imported and for sale by
JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,
4 11 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL.—AN INVOICE of the above, for sale by
JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,
126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

WATCHES OF THE FINEST MAKERS,
DIAMOND AND OTHER JEWELRY,
Of the latest styles,
SOLID SILVER AND PLATED-WARE, ETC. ETC.
SMALL STUDS FOR EYELET HOLES,
A large assortment just received, with a variety of settings. [5 11p

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"
Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.
11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.
Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

PAINTED PHOTOS.

A NEW THING IN ART.—
BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOS.
A. S. ROBINSON,
No 910 CHESNUT Street,
Has just received a superb collection of
BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS OF FLOWERS
They are exquisite gems of art, rivalling in beauty, naturalness of tint, and perfection of form a great variety of the choicest exotic flowering plants. They are mounted on boards of three sizes, and sold from 25 cents to $3 and $4 each.
For framing and the album they are incomparably beautiful. 3 15]

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED
LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 16tf

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.
We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with every description of
FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC.,
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
117rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

THE STEAM GENERATOR
MANUFACTURING COMPANY
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
CAPITAL, - - - $100,000
This Company are now prepared to furnish
WIEGAND'S PATENT IMPROVED STEAM GENERATOR,
Of any power required, upon two weeks' notice. They have been introduced in this city, and thoroughly tested, with most satisfactory results, and are sold UNDER GUARANTEE OF ABSOLUTE SAFETY FROM DESTRUCTIVE EXPLOSION. They are cheaper in first cost, and in expense of erection, more economical in fuel, durable and convenient in use than any other apparatus for generating steam.
OFFICE OF COMPANY,
(ROOMS Nos. 5 and 6),
No. 528 WALNUT STREET
NELSON J. NICKERSON, President.
EDWARD H. GRAHAM,
5 13 3m Secretary and Treasurer

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 124

THE AUGUST MAGAZINES.

Lippincott's

new number we have already noticed. But the following extracts from its leading articles will prove of interest. Under the caption of "Smoking," Mr. J. Vaughan Darling reviews the arguments against the use of tobacco, extracting from the most of them their whole pith and strength. He concludes as follows:—

"It would be unfair to represent the article we have thus briefly reviewed as the exponent of the *whole* argument against smoking, although it is a good instance of the usual treatment of the subject by those who oppose the habit. To very many the habitual use of stimulants seems indispensable. To others the danger of excessive indulgence presents itself as a sufficient reason for total abstinence. We have endeavored to show that what we *know* of the evil effects of tobacco is insufficient to condemn it—that while it is foolish to declare its utility established, it is premature to assert that its pernicious influence is a determined conclusion. Our individual experience of its effects is the best guide for our personal conduct in the present absence of scientific information. To some careful student of nature, whose loyalty to Truth, the pure and abstract—that crowning glory of scientific men—will not suffer him to substitute any personal opinion, however earnest and seemingly well founded, for a conclusion of science, we must look for the final decision of the question. Even should that decision be fatal to our present fashion of keeping our 'masculinity in a state of partial torpor,' there is some danger that the smoking part of mankind will apply to their reformative brethren the philosophy of our old friend, 'Sir Toby Belch':—'Dost thou think, because thou art virtuous, there shall be no more cakes and ale?' But until such a determination shall give groundwork for a legitimate attack, let us desist from passionate denunciation and the calling by hard names those who do not agree with us."

Professor Schele de Vere's article on "Our Globe, in 1868," is exceedingly interesting, embracing a clear review of the state of the world and the progress which has recently been made in its development. Concerning Australia, the writer says:—

"Australia, the last of the continents, bids fair to outstrip her older sisters in the ratio of progress. The colonies are growing at a rapid rate, especially Victoria and South Australia, but more particularly Queensland, the youngest of all, which nevertheless boasts already of her nine millions of sheep. West Australia alone lags behind, mainly because the home Government still uses it as a penal colony, and the presence of nearly ten thousand criminals is not inviting to new settlers. Gold has been discovered in Tasmania and elsewhere, so as to cause an export of over five millions of pounds sterling in a single year; silver and lead also seem to abound; and in 1866 a very fine collection of precious stones, found in Australia, formed one of the great attractions of the Exhibition at Melbourne. The most interesting feature in the progress of the colonies is the careful acclimatization of European animals; salmon and trout have been naturalized in many rivers; the flora and fauna of the settled regions have been entirely changed; ginger and arrowroot are now exported, and the cultivation of quinine has been successfully introduced. New expeditions for the exploration of the interior of Australia continue to be made, for as yet large portions of the continent are entirely unknown. The sad fate of early explorers—and even of such experienced travellers as Leichhardt—most of whom have been lost without leaving even a trace of their fate behind, has not discouraged others."

The Hon. Amasa Walker contributes a valuable article on the "Claims of the Bondholders," in which he presents the arguments against the Pendletonian theory of repudiation in a strong light. In concluding, he says:—

"Not to dwell longer on the subject, we briefly recapitulate the general results of repudiation by inundating the country with paper money.

"The national banks would receive for their bonds over four hundred millions in greenbacks, for their loans six hundred millions more; in all, one thousand millions. After redeeming their own notes (three hundred millions) and settling their balances with each other, they would have a net balance of five hundred millions, representing the amount of their capital, surplus fund and undivided profits. What would they do with this? What would it be good for? Who would want to borrow it if its actual value were only five or ten cents on the dollar, or even, perhaps, only so much per pound as paper stock? The directors would have nothing to do but divide the notes among the shareholders and wind up their affairs; they would no longer possess either capital or credit.

"Savings banks, compelled to receive legal-tenders for all their public securities and private loans, would have nothing left with which to pay off their depositors but the dishonoured promises of a dishonored government.

"Insurance companies of every kind would share the fate of the banks, for their entire capital consists of bonds and other securities, that would be paid off in worthless paper.

"Literary and charitable funds would exist only in name. And—what would be a greater outrage than all these put together—the whole indebtedness of the nation as between man and man, all mortgages and promises to pay money, would be discharged in the legal tenders. Everything in the shape of credit, public and private, would be obliterated, and nothing left but the aforesaid nineteen hundred millions of notes, whose value would be determined by their weight upon the scales.

"If that be a consummation devoutly to be wished, Congress has only to authorize the issue of the necessary amount of irredeemable promises."

In addition to these articles there are several stories and sketches of interest, and two or three very good poems.

Eau de Cologne.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes from Cologne:—

"There is a strange contrast between the natural and the artificial perfume of cologne. The delicate toilet article produced here and for which the city is so famous, seems to have absorbed all the pleasant features of the town through the centuries since it has been manufactured. The lady who wets her face and handkerchief with it imagines that the city from whence it came must needs be a delightful place; that it must have been distilled in a land where flowers continually bloom, and where the air is filled with little short of incense. She forgets that good may sometimes come of evil.

"Originally there was but one manufacturer of this article here—one Johann Maria Farina, who was the original inventor, in 1709. It soon became famous throughout Europe, and enriched the lucky Italian. He died, leaving the receipt and business to his sons, who have kept up the manufacture to the present time, through their descendants. The old house is still located in its original place, the front of the shop being decorated with numberless medals from different fairs throughout the world, dating back a century and a half.

"But the Farinas have of late years met with many obstacles in the prosecution of their trade. Sharp and unscrupulous persons have located in Cologne, and commenced the manufacture of 'eau de,' until to-day there are thirty-four concerns engaged in the same traffic. In order to more closely imitate the genuine article, the province of Italy was ransacked and persons found bearing the name of 'Farina,' a very common one there, who readily lent their name to the cause of the interlopers. Thus every bottle of cologne made for exportation bears the same signature, although three-fifths of it is a bogus article. The descendants of the original Farina long since instituted lawsuits against the other concerns, and in several of them got favorable verdicts, but could never succeed in driving the spurious article out of market. The amount of this preparation yearly shipped from Cologne is astonishing; it forms a large part of the commerce of the city. The old house seems to have got rich out of its manufacture, notwithstanding the flooding of the market by the new establishments, which are themselves on the high road to fortune. Purchasers of the 'Eau de Cologne' should examine the article carefully to see that they are not swindled. Probably the more respectable druggists know whether the bottles they sell are the real manufacture or not. It of course bears the signature of the inventor, 'Johann Maria Farina,' as they all do. 'Be sure and buy only the genuine.'"

Accidents on Railroads.

HOW THEY ARE GUARDED AGAINST IN GERMANY.

The foreign correspondent of the Iowa *State Register* writes from Heidelberg on the reception of the news of the Erie disaster:—

Nearly all the railroads in Germany have double tracks, thus avoiding one very fruitful source of accidents—collisions. The traveller meets many trains daily, passing them at all points. And the most rigid regulations are enforced relative to the passing of slow freight or accommodation trains by express trains. A marked deviation from the time-table is quite sufficient to deprive the engineer or conductor of his situation. The velocity of trains is considerably less than in the United States. This arrangement makes it much easier to run on time than is the case with a faster time-table. In case the train is a very few moments behind time—a very rare occurrence—it is an easy matter to increase the speed a little, and without danger. The moderate time-table also avoids all those accidents that so frequently occur on account of our break-neck rate of motion.

Another striking feature is the care with which railroads are constructed. The roads are graded with the greatest care. Upon the sides of embankments grass is cultivated, and thus the washing away of the track is prevented, and its solidity completely preserved. Trees are also planted upon such places for the same purpose. The same precautions are observed in the case of deep cuts to prevent the rolling down of soil or rocks. In many places embankments are made of stone. Bridges are almost universally made of the same substantial material. I do not recollect seeing a railroad bridge constructed of the timber framework so common in our land.

Large rivers are spanned by stone arches, with foundations deeply laid, and which look as if they would stand the wear of ages. The rails are firmly fastened together at the ends by means of side pieces and screws, thus making the points of junction nearly as strong as the rail itself. The utmost care is taken in the selection of the ties and rails. No article of an inferior quality is admitted, and when a tie begins to show signs of decay, or a rail becomes a little worn, it is immediately removed, and its place supplied by a new one. I have seen ties and rails removed here that would be considered good for several years' service at home, at least in too many cases.

A great number of hands are constantly employed to keep the road in order. At the distance of about every half mile one sees a neat but small brick or stone house, in which lives the employe. He always stands in front of his door upon the approach of the train, and signals to the engineer that all is right. He must walk his half mile immediately after the passage of a train, and must at once repair the slightest damage which the track may have suffered. The small extent of his beat makes it easy for him to do this very thoroughly. Every mile of a German railroad is watched with nearly or quite as much care as our drawbridges, and in many cases with even more.

Great care is taken to prevent accidents at depots, in the entrance and exit of passengers. No passenger is permitted to open the door of the car during the progress of the train, or even upon its arrival at the depot. He must wait until the door is thrown open by the conductor.

With all these and many other precautions it is not surprising that accidents occur so seldom in this country.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

Recaptured.—George Black, who four or five months ago escaped from the Eastern Penitentiary, where he had just entered upon a term of imprisonment of five years, was yesterday captured by Policeman Andrew Fieck, First District. Black had gone into a stable under circumstances which led to the belief of an intention to steal a horse, and the owner of the place had a quarrel with him, which led to police interference. He escaped twice from the Eastern Penitentiary. When last sentenced to be imprisoned there, he had been convicted of store robbery.

Accidents.—James Naughton, aged 27 years, residing at Twenty-fourth and Walnut streets, was admitted to the Hospital yesterday, suffering from injuries in one of his hands caused by coming in contact with a winch, while rowing a boat on the Delaware.

James J. McCoy, 19 years of age, residing at No. 1820 Christian street, was caught between two cars yesterday, at the Baltimore depot, and had one of his hands badly injured. He was admitted to the Hospital.

Last evening, about 6 o'clock, James Manany, 30 years of age, residing at Nicetown, had his foot badly crushed by a cog-wheel at the steam brick-yard, at Germantown road and Broad street. He was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital.

Drowned.—A boy named Percy Bates, aged nine years, was drowned yesterday, while bathing in the Delaware, near the Point House. His body was not recovered.

An unknown boy was drowned in the Delaware at Greenwich Point yesterday.

A young man named James Clark, formerly of the Children's Home in this city, was drowned on Wednesday evening, at Church street wharf, on the Brandywine, Wilmington, Delaware. The citizens of Wilmington contributed liberally to defray the expenses of interring the body.

Republican Executive Committee.—A meeting of the Republican City Executive Committee was held yesterday. A resolution was adopted providing for the reassembling of the Convention to nominate a District Attorney on Thursday morning next, at Concert Hall.

Out of a Window.—A woman supposed to be partially deranged, jumped from one of the third story windows of the Almshouse, yesterday, and was seriously injured. She was not expected to recover.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY JOTTINGS.

—The Typographical Union, No. 2, will hold a meeting this evening, at 8 o'clock, at the Northeast corner of Tenth and Chesnut streets, to nominate officers.

—The Second Grand Annual Excursion of Morning Star, Amity, Teutonia, Decatur, Friendship, and Enterprise Lodges, of I. O. O. F., will take place on Thursday next. Last boat leaving Market street wharf at 6 A. M.

—The gas men are still on a strike. It is hoped the affair will be settled soon.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 333 SOUTH STREET

Has a large assortment of MILLINERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Silk, Velvet, Felt Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles. Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc., wholesale and retail. 516

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE
PITKIN & CO.

TENTS SUITABLE FOR SPORTING PURPOSES, AND CHILDREN'S LAWN TENTS, AWNINGS, HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE SHEETS, FLY NETS, ETC. PITKIN & CO.,
6 18 thstu1m No. 71 North SECOND Street.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.			
SUN RISES	4·44	MOON RISES	8·25
SUN SETS	7·28	HIGH WATER	·50

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Isabel Beurman, Brown, Belfast, Merchant & Co.
Schr A. Myrick, Stevens, Provincetown, G. S. Kerfoot & Co.
Schr C. A. Paige, Doughty, Boston, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr Vale, Mason, Boston, do.
Schr R. James, Phillips, Dorchester, Captain.
St'r Mayflower, Robinson, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r Diamond State, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. barque Eleanor, Loggie, 35 days from Ivigtut Greenland, with kyrolite to Pennsylvania Salt Company; vessel to E. Hazley & Co.

Schr M. E. Staples, Dinsmore, 13 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Schr Ocean Bird, Kelley, from New York, with salt to A. Kerr & Bro.

Schr S. A. Hammond, Payne, 4 days from Boston, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.

Schr A. Myrick, Stevens, 5 days from Provincetown, with mdse. to George S. Kerfoot & Co.

Schr Thos. Borden, Wrightington, from Fall River.

Schr James Allderdice, Jackaway, from Boston.

Schr E. Sinnickson, Winsmore, from Boston.

Schr E. G. Whilden, Robinson, from Boston.

St'r Stars and Stripes, Holmes, 4½ days from Havana.

St'r Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York with mdse. to M. W. Baird & Co.

St'r Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Golden Hind, Davis, from New York for San Francisco, which put into Rio Janeiro in distress, expected to proceed on her voyage about June 15.

Steamer Pioneer, Catherine, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday, for Philadelphia.

Steamer Prometheus, Gray, hence, at Charleston, yesterday.

Steamer Utility, Fargo, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 15th inst.

Steamer Saxon, Boggs, hence, at Boston 16th inst.

Brig Harp, hence, for Bangor, at Holmes' Hole 15th inst.

Brig Canima, Church, hence, at Bath 15th inst.

Brig Mechanic, Dyer, hence, at Portland 15th inst.

Brig Selma, Hapenny, hence, at Savannah 13th inst. Will load for Salem, Mass.

Brig G. T. Ward, Willoughby, hence, remained at Cardenas 10th inst., for Boston.

Brig George H. Mills, Corson, hence, at Portsmouth, 14th inst.

Schr Saratoga, Weeks, hence, at Providence 16th inst.

Schr Melbourne, Dunton, hence, at Gardiner, Me., 10th inst.

Schrs J. T. Alburger, Corson, and Rachael Seaman, Seaman, hence, at Boston 15th inst.

Schr Restless, Baxter, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 16th inst.

Schr Truman, Gibbs, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 16th inst.

Schr Transit, Endicott, for Philadelphia, from Dighton, sailed from Newport 16th inst.

Schr D. Talbot, Packard, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Schr Daniel Babcock, Getchell, for Philadelphia, was loading at Matanzas 10th inst.

Schr Island Belle, Pierce, hence, at Portsmouth 14th inst.

Schr M. W. Griffing, Griffing, from Haddam for Philadelphia, at New York 6th inst.

Schr R. A. Ford, Carpenter, hence, for St. John, N. B., was spoken 15th inst., lat 39 48, long. 74 06.

Schr Maggie Weaver, Weaver, hence, at Boston 16th inst.

Schr J. J. Spencer, Fleming, hence, remained at Cardenas 12th inst.

Schr Atlantic, Stubbs, sailed from Fall River 14th inst, for Philadelphia or Bangor.

Schr Ella M. Pennell, Mitchell, hence, at Machias port 6th inst.

Schr Wand, at New Haven 15th inst., from Trenton, and cleared again to return.

Schrs J. H. Perry, Kelley, and Sarah Cobb, hence, at New Bedford 15th inst.

Schr Hope, hence at Richmond 15th inst.

Schr C. E. Jackson, Blackman, hence, at Salem 14th inst.

Schrs Daniel Pierson, Pierson, and Kate E. Rich, Miller, hence, at Salem 15th inst.

Schr Westmoreland, Rice, hence, at Providence 15th inst.

Schrs Isabella Thompson, Endicott; Asa Eldridge, Hutchinson, for Philadelphia, and Wm. M. Wilson, Brown, for Philadelphia or Georgetown, sailed from Providence 15th inst.

Schrs Sedoma, Philadelphia for Newburyport; Mary C. Farr, Norris, do. for Boston; Vista, Rich, do for Portland; James L. Maloy, do for Lynn; Helena E. Russell, Coffin, do. for Boston; James S. Vance, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 15th inst.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—In pursuance of resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors at a stated meeting held this day, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that they will have the privilege of subscribing, either directly or by substitution under such rules as may be prescribed therefor, for Twenty-five Per Cent. of additional Stock at Par, in proportion to their respective interests as they stand registered on the books of the Company, May 20, 1868.

Holders of less than four Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share, and those holding more Shares than a multiple of four Shares will be entitled to an additional Share.

Subscriptions to the new Stock will be received on and after May 30, 1868, and the privilege of subscribing will cease on the 30th day of July, 1868.

The instalments on account of the new Shares shall be paid in cash, as follows:—

1st. Twenty-five Per Cent. at the time of subscription, on or before the 30th day of July, 1868,

2d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1868.

3d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of June, 1869.

4th. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1869, or if Stockholders should prefer the whole amount may be paid up at once, or any remaining instalments may be paid up in full at the time of the payment of the second or third instalment, and each instalment paid up, shall be entitled to a pro rata dividend that may be declared on full Shares.

THOMAS M. FIRTH,
5 14 11w Treasurer.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD,
5 28t01 Treasurer.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of national and State taxes; payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant. All payable at this office.

6 16 2m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.

PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,

Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins, OF BOTH CANDIDATES.

Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Agents wanted everywhere.

Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.

Political Clubs fitted out with everything they may require.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS

W. F. SCHEIBLE,

No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

618 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1868.

Sealed Proposals are invited at this office until 12 M., on MONDAY, 20th of July, from responsible parties, who will keep on hand and deliver at the various Barracks and Offices in Washington and for Lincoln Depot, about (3125) three thousand one hundred and twenty-five tons of merchantable white ash, anthracite coal, egg size, free from slate and dust, and to weigh 2240 pounds to the ton, as follows:—

At Sedgwick Barracks, on N street, between 17th and 18th streets ....about 130 tons.
At Russell Barracks on E street, between New Jersey avenue and 1st street east ....about 280 tons.
At Lincoln Barracks ....about 570 tons.
And to be delivered on orders at various points in the city ....about 2095 tons.

Separate proposals for the supply of either of the above points are also invited.

Bids will also be received for the delivery of 22 tons first-class steamer coal landed on Sixth street wharf.

The accepted bidders will be required to exhibit to an inspector appointed by the Quartermaster's Department on or before the 1st of October next satisfactory evidence that they have made arrangements to comply with the provisions of the contract.

Should a single bid for the entire quantity be accepted, a bond in the sum of twenty thousand dollars signed by the bidder and two acceptable sureties, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, and a proportional amount for accepted bids for a less quantity.

Should the contractor fail to furnish the kind and quantity of coal contracted for, it will be purchased in open market and the difference in cost charged to him.

Each bidder will furnish with his bid a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, in an amount equal to two-thirds the amount of his bid that he will, within ten days after its acceptance, execute a contract for the same in accordance with above requirements.

Coal will be inspected on delivery, and none will be paid for until accepted by the inspector.

Bids are invited for the delivery of the entire 3125 tons, landed on Sixth street wharf, on or before the 15th of October next.

Payments will be made monthly for quantity of coal received, if in funds, or as soon thereafter as they are furnished for the purpose.

All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General before awarding contract.

Bidders will address proposals to the undersigned, plainly marked "Proposals for Coal," and are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
7 15 4t Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
"LINCOLN DEPOT,"
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11, 1868.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office till 12 o'clock M., of the 22d instant, for the delivery at this depot of the following articles, viz.:—

100 (one hundred) Horse Brushes, each.
20 (twenty) pounds Block Tin, per pound.
36 (thirty-six) Chest Locks, per dozen.
36 (thirty-six) Desk Locks, per dozen.
100 (one hundred) Door Locks and Knobs.
12 (twelve) Sickles, each.
25 (twenty-five) gallons Alcohol per pound.
50 (fifty) pounds Borax, per gallon.
100 (one hundred) pounds Castile Soap, per pound.
500 (five hundred) Hand Saw Files, assorted, per gross.
12 (twelve) Carpenter's Pencils, per dozen.
24 (twenty-four) Scythe Stones, each.
50 (fifty) Stable Brooms, each.
100 (one hundred) Corn Brooms per dozen.
100 (one hundred) W. W. Brushes, each.
24 (twenty-four) Paint Brushes, each.
50 (fifty) Lamp Chimneys, No. 2, per dozen.
4 (four) Grindstones and Fixtures, each.
12 (twelve) Garden Hoes, each.
6 (six) Scythes, each.
6 (six) Sneathes, each.
50 (fifty) lbs. Chrome Yellow, per lb.
50 (fifty) lbs. Chrome Green, "
50 (fifty) lbs. Patent Dryer, "
300 (three hundred) lbs. Axle Grease, per lb.
50 (fifty) lbs. Glue (Irish).
6 (six) sides Bridle Leather, per side.
200 (two hundred) lbs. Harness Leather, per lb.
2000 (two thousand) lbs. White Lead, (Lewis) per lb.
2000 (two thousand) lbs. Cut Nails, 10d., per keg.
1500 (fifteen hundred) lbs. " 8d., "
1000 (one thousand) lbs. " 12d., "
2 (two) bbls. Coal Oil, per gallon.
3 (three) bbls. Linseed Oil, Raw, per gallon.
2 (two) bbls Linseed Oil, Boiled, "
1 (one) barrel Sperm Oil, per gallon.
1 (one) barrel Neat's Foot Oil, per gallon.
300 (three hundred) lbs. Putty, per lb.
100 (one hundred) lbs. Black Paint, per lb.
25 (twenty-five) lbs. Hemp Twine (heavy), per lb.
2 (two) barrels Turpentine, per gallon.
10 (ten) gallons Copal Varnish, per gallon.
5 (five) lbs. Black Wax, per lb.
10 (ten) lbs. Saddler's Thread, per lb.

Proposals from dealers in the different articles specified are invited. The articles must be of the best quality, subject to a rigid inspection, and must be delivered within six days of the acceptance of the proposal.

Proposals to be made in duplicate, and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Brevet Brigadier General J. C. McFerran, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster Depot of Washington.

A. P. BLUNT,
7 15 6t Bvt. Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

IMPROVEMENT OF OGDENSBURG HARBOR, NEW YORK.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, August 10, 1868 for deepening by dredging the harbor of Ogdensburg, New York so as to give twelve feet of water at the lowest stage, in the following places, viz.:—

Section I. On the outer bar across the channel into the upper harbor, northeasterly from the lighthouse, where about 13,000 cubic yards of hard sand is estimated to require removal.

Section II. Between the bridge, the ferry wharf and the Rome Railroad depot, where, it is estimated, about 25,000 cubic yards of very hard "hardpan," with gravel and small boulders, must be taken out.

All the material (which will be measured in the scows) must be dumped at least half a mile below the outer bar, in deep water, at a point to be marked.

The work must be commenced as soon as possible, and no later than Sept. 15 1868, continued as long as possible this season, and completed by the 30th of November, 1869.

Bidders must propose for each section separately, and separate contracts will be made for each.

Bids must be made upon printed blanks, which can be procured at this office (or similar written ones), which must be properly filled up and signed as indicated. All the information possessed at this office will be given to bidders, *but all wishing to contract are particularly requested to examine at Ogdensburg before sending in their bids.*

C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col. Engineers and Brevet-Col. U. S. A.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 14, 1868. 7 16 20t

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—Office No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 10 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, the 20th inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Chesnut street from Second to Front streets, to be constructed of bricks, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of three feet, in accordance with plans and specifications to be prepared by the Department of Surveys, with such man-holes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance, to be paid by the City.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the Contractor by the Company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly, approved May 8, 1866.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
7 17 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, OFFICE No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 10 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY 29th instant, for the construction of a sewer on the line of Main street from Cotton street to Shurr's lane (Twenty-first Ward), to be constructed of brick, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of three feet, in accordance with plans and specifications to be prepared by the Department of Surveys. Each bid must distinctly state the price per lineal foot including excavations, with such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance to be paid by the city.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track the Sewer shall be constructed along side of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the Contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
6t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS

SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.

Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.

Office, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

ATWOOD SMITH.
6 15 6m GENERAL AGENT.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.

INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan 10-40s	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000·00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270·00
15,000	300 shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900·00
$1,101,400 par.	Market value. Cost, $1089,679·26.	$1,102,802·50
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for insurance made	219,135·67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,384·35
	Stock and scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $5076·00, estimated value	3,017·00
	Cash in Bank $103,017·10	
	Cash in Drawer 298·52	103,315·62
		$1,507,605·15

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Joseph H. Seal,
Theophilus Paulding,
Hugh Craig,
Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,
H. Jones Brooke,
Henry Sloan,
George G. Leiper,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob Riegel,
James C. Hand,
Samuel E. Stokes,
James Traquair,
William C. Ludwig,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
John D. Taylor,
Spencer McIlvaine,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
George W. Bernardou,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
J. B. Semple, "
A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1868
$33,693·23.	$350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 312

INSURE AT HOME.

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY,

No. 921 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, $2,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [218]

JAMES TRAQUAIR..........PRESIDENT.
SAMUEL E. STOKES..........VICE-PRESIDENT.
JNO. W. HORNOR..........A. V. P. and ACTUARY.
HORATIO S. STEPHENS..........SECRETARY.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000 PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or on 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among the policy holders.

Moneys received at interest and paid on demand.

Authorized by the charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,
RICHARD WOOD,
RICHARD CADBURY,
HENRY HAINES,
T. WISTAR BROWN,
W. C. LONGSTRETH,
WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.
J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,
Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 23

INSURANC
TILLINGHAS
INSURANCE

JOS. TILLINGHAST. DAVID B. HILT

No. 409 WALNUT St.

AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR

Home Fire Insurance Company, NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Yonkers and New York Insurance Co., NEW YORK
Peoples' Fire Insurance Company, WORCESTER, MASS.
Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co., PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Guardian Fire Insurance Company, NEW YORK
Lumberman's Fire Insurance Co., CHICAGO, ILL

Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.
All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their

Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,
5 9¼ PHILADELPHIA.

INSURE AT HOME.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 426 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA.

CHARTERED CAPITAL, - - - $500,000
PAID IN CAPITAL, - - - $100,000

NO LOSSES OR DEBTS.

Insure against loss or damage by Fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and all other insurable property, and also take Marine, Canal, and Inland Navigation Risks at the lowest rates consistent with security.

W. E. OWENS, President.
NATHAN HAINES, Secretary. [5 18 3m
BENJ. F. O'BRYON, Surveyor.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. E. Owens,
Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence,
Hon. Stephen T. Wilson,
James V. Kirk,
R. C. Worthington,
Wm. R. Cressan,
John Snick,
Edward N. Grattan,
Arthur Maginnis,
Wm. W. Fenner,
Dr. M. McEwen,
Nathan Haines,
Thomas Williams,
Howard A. Mickle,
J. Kemp Bartlett,
Chas. K. McDonald.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF *NORTH AMERICA,*

No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, . $2,001,266·72.

$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
William Welsh,
Richard D. Wood,
S. Morris Waln,
John Mason.
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
John P. White,
Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25¼

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
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Thomas Smith,
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J. Gillingham Fell,
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ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1¼ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

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SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Work, Workshops, and Railroad Stations etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 8 30¼

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 718 CHESNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.

All work warranted. 11 1¼

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 514 WALNUT Street. 72

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum, One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1868.

The Strike in the Coal Regions.

The strike in the coal regions of Pennsylvania has been variously represented as a local and trifling demonstration, and as a movement of deep significance. The truth seems to be that nearly every colliery in Schuylkill county has suspended operations, that work has ceased in nearly all the mines of the Lehigh district, and that at last advices serious efforts were being made to compel a similar suspension in Luzerne county. There appears to be a general disposition among the day laborers of all the districts referred to to demand, for eight hours' labor, the same wages they have heretofore received for ten hours' toil, and an equally firm determination on the part of employers to resist this exaction. The active spirits in the movement, however, are alleged to be bands of men from Schuylkill county, who, not content with ceasing operations themselves, have marched from colliery to colliery, and to districts in the adjoining counties, compelling all laborers to cease work. Sometimes they only request workmen to join the strike, but on other occasions they issue peremptory orders, threatening to enforce them at all hazards if they are not at once implicitly obeyed. In nearly all the districts visited the workmen apparently felt too much sympathy with the movement to offer any active resistance, even when their numbers were large enough to do so with a fair prospect of success, but some laborers appear to have been compelled by sheer force to quit work. The Schuylkill county strikers were not content with suspending operations in coal mines. They were equally active in preventing laborers engaged in other pursuits, in foundries, furnaces, and railroad shops from continuing their usual avocations and in one instance, at Mauch Chunk, they obliged men engaged in building a church to cease work. That the strike has already exercised a very serious influence in diminishing the production of coal is clearly shown by the large reduction in the amount transported last week from the Schuylkill and Lehigh coal regions, as compared with the shipments for the corresponding period of last year, and next week will probably show a still greater decline.

The eight-hour law passed at the last session of the Legislature, which was the immediate pretext of these demonstrations, only applies to labor by the day, and this is usually the simplest and rudest form of toil, requiring but little knowledge or training, as skilled workmen are generally employed by the week or month, or paid according to the amount of work they actually perform. It is said that, in the coal region, of three classes of laborers, viz.:—miners, loaders and drivers, and outside laborers, it is only the latter who actively participate in the present movement. Their strike is even more injurious to the comparatively skillful workmen employed as miners and as loaders and drivers than to the proprietors of the coal mines, as some of the latter anticipate in increased prices for coal a compensation for the present derangements. It therefore appears that the most ignorant and comparatively useless class of raw laborers are the main agents in causing the present difficulty. Their places could be easily supplied by any other persons who possess bone and muscle with the will to use them, and we shall not be surprised if the present strike in the coal regions terminates in the discomfiture of these agitators. Their demand is on its face unjust. If they wish to avail themselves of the provisions of the law reducing the period of day labor to eight hours, they have no right to demand the wages heretofore given for ten hours' labor, in the absence of any cogent reasons for such advance, and none appear to have been adduced. Neither have they a right, morally or legally, to enforce the system of terrorism they have established, and to prevent hundreds of industrious workmen from endeavoring, by the sweat of their brows, to earn their daily bread. It is monstrous that a comparatively small body of ignorant rioters should be permitted to inflict such serious injuries upon their more skilful fellow-workmen, upon the coal operators, upon the most important industries of the State, and, incidentally, upon the whole country, and especially upon the poor of the great cities, by increasing the price of one of the necessities of life. Strikes, like all other popular demonstrations, may be good, bad, or indifferent, according to the motives which prompt them, and the mode in which they are conducted. This is emphatically a bad strike, without a single redeeming feature. It is manifestly not caused by the stereotyped pretext of the pressure of high prices, for the strikers do not aim to secure high wages; they only seek to retain the old compensation for less service than they have heretofore rendered. And in their selfish struggle to attain this end, they have disregarded the welfare of the communities in which they reside and the requirements of the law.

The Attack Upon the Funding Bill.

The recent attack of the New York *Herald* upon Mr. Sherman's Funding Bill, which was justly denounced by that gentleman in the Senate yesterday, is upon its face unfounded and unjust. The allegation that this bill is "a monstrous job in the interest of the Treasury-ring and Jay Cooke and others," is not only false but foolish. The greatest financial necessity of the times is the adoption of some just and practicable method of reducing the interest on the public debt. No other species of legislation can afford any real and honorable relief to the people, and Mr. Sherman deserves credit for his persistent efforts to secure action on this important subject by pressing the Funding Bill upon the attention of his colleagues. The Republican platform adopted at Chicago declares that "the best policy to diminish our burden of debt is to so improve our credit that capitalists will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay," and the principle underlying the Funding Bill is in strict accordance with the common-sense doctrine thus clearly enunciated, for it proposes to give the people an opportunity to obtain all the advantages that can be derived from improved credit, at the earliest possible moment. The assertion that the interests of Jay Cooke are to be promoted by the bill is conclusively answered by the fact that it specially provides that no agent shall be employed in the exchange of bonds. The services he rendered in negotiating the original loans were of immense value to the country during the trying period of the war, and all his transactions with and for the Government were conducted in the most honorable and praiseworthy, as well as the most effective manner. The article in the *Herald*, ascribing to him sinister designs now, for no apparent reason except that he replenished the public treasury when the sinews of war were most imperatively needed, and most difficult to obtain by ordinary red-tape devices, is a disgrace to American journalism, and will reflect discredit upon its author, instead of injuring the gentleman it wantonly assails.

The Disintegration of the Democratic Party.

The nominations of Seymour and Blair have led to such general dissatisfaction among the ranks of the Democracy, that there is not only little anticipation but, in truth, little desire of victory. The signs of the times are not to be mistaken. The Democratic party, so far as the campaign of 1868 is concerned, is rapidly breaking up. Reports from Washington show that the rats are flying the ship. It is always to be noticed that the tide of Presidential victory sets in pretty long ahead, so that any one who is watching the course of events can generally foreshadow what is coming. It is not always by great convulsions or open expressions of sentiment, that the clearest and safest estimate of the result of a political battle can be foretold. It is the straws which point out whether the tide is ebbing or flowing, and all the straws to-day point out the flood-time of Democratic hope as past, and that certain defeat is at hand. From Washington, that centre of all political whirlpools, the signs which come to us are not to be misread. Conway, of Kansas, a renegade Republican, returns to the fold. Randall, the Postmaster-General, does the same. Hendricks sits silent when Nye thunders at the platform and ticket. Johnson ill-conceals his defeat, and threatens to turn the tide of official patronage into Republican channels. Chase prophesies defeat, and refuses his adherence. Hancock does not assume discipline, but is open in his expressions of disapprobation. These signs mean something. The nominations have been made. The ticket is fully completed and the platform irrevocably declared. There can be no hope for change on the part of the Democracy. What then does the consolidation mean? It means so deep dissatisfaction as will perhaps either cause the formation of a third party or utter lukewarmness throughout the organization. It does not matter which, so far as the assurance of Republican triumph is concerned. In either case, or, in fact, in any case, the election of Grant and Colfax can be deemed a certainty.

This assured anticipation of victory should not, however, cause any inertia on the part of the Republicans. We speak now only of what will result supposing energy and discipline should be combined, and the whole strength of our party brought out. But if a lukewarm and doubtful adherence to the duty of citizens characterizes the actions of the Republican party, then we may tremble for the result. The Democracy can count surely on all their votes. The class of men who vote their ticket are not the kind to be deterred by weather, or general lassitude, or business. They are in good discipline. They are all initiated. But our forces are not of that class. There must needs be persuasion, and argument, and earnest request to draw them to the polls. To do this will necessarily require hard, energetic work. If we would save our State, and more especially our city, we must commence before long to take these active and decided steps. We hope the various Executive Committees will get actively at work in August, and by the day of election have the most complete and thorough discipline in every Ward in our city. This is necessary, and we feel sure it will be abundantly complied with.

While we may hope as to the general result, the State of Pennsylvania is anything but assured. We must remember that we are actually in the minority. The majority against us is not a large one, nor is it one which cannot be overcome with proper exertion; but the fact remains the same, we must redeem the State. All the dread we feel of losing it, however, is but small in proportion to that felt in regard to the city of Philadelphia. Here it requires the firmest, most active and most determined struggle to regain what we have lost. There was against us a majority of almost 2000 at the last election. In our case this is no child's play. Yet if we do but exert the energy we possess it can be done. The assurances of approaching unity, which will leave us a solid and undivided ticket for which all, without any division, can work, is a pleasing harbinger of success. The whole sky looks bright. Division in the ranks of the enemy; dissatisfaction at the deceit by which Seymour and Blair were nominated; a general apprehension that defeat is in store for them—all these things combine to promise for us, if we but do our duty, an overwhelming triumph in both October and November next.

The District Attorneyship.

Yesterday we published Mr. William B. Mann's letter withdrawing from the contest over the District Attorneyship. In fulfilment of previous announcement, Isaac Hazlehurst, Esq., who was placed in nomination by the reform members of the Convention, has likewise withdrawn, and the nominating Convention will reassemble on Thursday morning next, to submit to the people the name of a gentleman on whom all the members of the party can heartily unite. Mr. Hazlehurst's letter reads as follows:—

> PHILADELPHIA, July 18, 1868.
>
> To William McMichael, J. Edward Carpenter, Meyer Sulzberger, Peter Fazee, John Q. Adams, John V. B. Adams, Committee of Union Republican County Convention.
>
> Gentlemen:—Deeply impressed with the importance of perfect harmony in the ranks of the Republican party at this time, and unwilling that my name, as a candidate, should in any way interrupt that harmony, I beg you, without delay, to withdraw my name from the present canvass.
>
> As my nomination by your Convention was entirely unexpected and unsought for, and as the triumph of Republican principles are dearer to me than any possible personal consideration, I have no hesitation in coming to this conclusion, and in making this request.
>
> I am, faithfully yours,
> ISAAC HAZLEHURST.

Of interest in this connection is a note published by Colonel Alexander K. McClure, in reference to the manner in which Mr. Mann's retirement was brought about. Alluding to the rumors which have been given currency relative to certain conditions attached to Mr. Mann's withdrawal, Colonel McClure says:—

> "No reimbursement of expenses, or pecuniary consideration, in any other form, was suggested to or by Colonel Mann, in connection with his declination; nor was any political preferment in the future spoken of, much less promised or demanded.
>
> "Colonel Mann did not indicate Mr. Gilpin or any one else to be nominated in his place. He emphatically declined to express any preference, and declared his purpose not to do so, *but to give a cordial support to the choice of the Convention.*
>
> "I deem it due alike to Colonel Man and the friends with whom he conferred relative to the time and manner of his declination, to give the statement to the public through your columns."

"Under the Starlight."

"Men love darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil!" With this old-time Scriptural maxim for the major premise and the incontestible fact that the Gas Trustees belong to the human race for the minor premise, the conclusion is inevitable. So at least said the old ladies of the city, as they sat in the dim, religious lustre of the stars last night, and under their baneful influence racked their poor, bewildered brains in search of darkened memories. Ghouls and sprites, and sundry other creatures of unearthly mould, sat brooding all about them, torturing their timid souls with dire presentiments, twitting their chins with damp and icy fingers, flapping dismal wings in their useless eyes, sending starts and thrills of agony through their quivering forms, and gloating in the vague misery which they caused. And, strange as it may appear, whenever a faint glimmer of the blessed light glanced from a passing street car upon troubled groups of wives and mothers, these spiteful spirits were clothed with a ghastly outline of flesh, and impressed with a semblance of the human creatures who preside over the Point Breeze Gas Works!

The gas trustees themselves were in a dreamy mood, and their dreams were not unmixed with fears. Six hundred grimy spectres marched and countermarched about them, demonstrative with picks and shovels, and long-handed pokers, and other implements of gaseous warfare. The eyes of each one in the ghastly throng glared like the open doors of the gas retorts, inspiring terror but not remorse.

Up and down the public highways wandered the denizens of the city whose light for the nonce was hidden under a bushel. Gentlemen of steady habits and ponderable respectability gravely apologized for brushing too closely past a gloomy lamp post, seized the brass knob of a door-step railing, and gave it as hearty a shake as Mr. Toodles vouchsafed the traditionary pump handle, gave a sudden start as a wag turned the next corner with the stump of a tallow candle lodged on the brim of his hat, and then deliberately walked up to their next-door neighbor's steps and began to tug away at the knob, or attempted to thrust their spring-key into the bell-pull. Men of questionable courage, who had positive engagements at uncertain distances from home, endeavored to fulfil them; but through their timid souls ran thrills of terror at every squeak of their boots or rustle of their garments.

Reports of murders, robberies, and deeds of daring outrage were rife. Anybody could conjure them up, everybody did conjure them up. It is an undeniable fact that ten thousand credulous gentlemen and ladies pushed aside their coffee this morning to turn to the police news in the papers, and fetched a sigh of infinite relief, not unmixed with a trifling measure of disgust, when they discovered that the spirit of Probst had not been prowling about, and that the sepulchral slumbers of Jack Sheppard had suffered no material interruption.

Some people, discouraged with their vain attempts at discerning the door-ways in their houses by the aid of sickly "dips," determined on resorting to a place of amusement. But here they either found the entrance barred against an impatient and boisterous crowd, or a nervous company sitting in sombre darkness, while spectres flitted back and forth upon the stage in the lurid flame of the *Black Crook's* lantern. Some people were the happy owners of lamps, and by their aid worried through the evening, despite the pungent odors of kerosene; others were possessed of brazen candlesticks, whereby a tone of respectability was given to the greasy strings which the corner-grocer facetiously disposed of as "adamantines;" others groped through their cellars for empty porter bottles, whereon to lodge their flickering sticks of tallow; while the bravest of all sat themselves down in utter blackness, and with a dogged determination that could not be shaken by the shortcomings of Gas Trustees or the strikings of gas stokers, refused to be comforted by monstrosities in grease or odoriferous petroleum.

So the city hid its light under a bushel, and with the rising of the sun discovered that it had survived the deprivation. It is satisfied with the experiment—abundantly satisfied—and has no desire to repeat it. Happily there will be no necessity for further experiment in this direction. The stokers and firemen have vanquished the Gas Trustees, and to-night the city will again be revelling in the glare of a million of gas jets.

—The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says:—"Mr. Chase has sent a lock of his hair to the Democrat from California who gave him half a vote."

The Seymour Slate has been fixed up by Thurlow Weed in the following style:—

"Secretary of State—Heister Clymer.
"Secretary of War—Wade Hampton.
"Secretary of the Treasury—George H. Pendleton.
"Postmaster-General—Erastus Brooks.
"Secretary of the Navy—Admiral Semmes.
"Attorney-General—Clement L. Vallandigham.
"Secretary of the Interior—James E. English.
"Commander President's Body Guard—General J. A. Green, Jr.
"How do you like it?"

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner BROAD and GREEN Streets.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M., by the pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER, D. D. Subject in the evening, "Zion Above." Strangers are welcome

REV. G. A. PELTZ WILL PREACH To-morrow Morning and Evening at the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth. Services at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH Rev. Dr. HENSON, Pastor Athletic Hall, THIRTEENTH Street, above Jefferson.—Preaching every Sabbath, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor. No evening service at present

PREACHING TO-MORROW MORNing at 10½ o'clock, in the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BUTTONWOOD Street, below Sixth, by the Pastor, the Rev. Dr. SHEPHERD. A Union Prayer Meeting at 8 o'clock in the evening. Come, and welcome.

WHARTON STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NINTH and WHARTON Streets.—Communion services, Sabbath, 10½ A. M. Preaching, 7¾ P. M.

ELEVENTH BAPTIST CHURCH, TWELFTH Street, above Race.—Rev. D. T. DAVIES will preach Sabbath Morning and Evening.

ST. ANDREW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, N. E. corner BROAD and ARCH Streets.—Services to-morrow, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. CHARLES P. WHITECAR

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will worship in the HALL at the S. W. corner of BROAD and WALNUT Streets. Service at 10½ A. M., by Rev. ALFRED NEVIN, D. D.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.*]

WHAT IS IT THAT FASHION SANCtions, taste approves, beauty applauds, poesy celebrates, society believes in and universal custom has raised to the distinction of a standard article, in spite of foreign rivalry and home competition? Ask any lady and she will tell you it is Phalon's new perfume, "FLOR DE MAYO"—its fame, like its fragrance, is indestructible. Sold by all druggists. 1t

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 24§

GRANT, COLFAX, AND VICTORY!—The citizens of the Thirteenth Ward, favorable to the election of Grant, Colfax, and the Republican ticket are invited to attend a meeting for the purpose of forming a club for the ensuing campaign, on MONDAY, July 20, at 8 o'clock in the evening, at the N. E. corner of NINTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets. Eminent speakers will address the meeting 1t

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 9. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 8), or on Tuesday, July 28, the day before the annual commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1868. 7 14tf

CRITTENDEN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.
Established 1844. Incorporated 1855.
Complete Preparation for the Counting-House.

BOOK-KEEPING practically taught in all its branches.

PENMANSHIP, plain and ornamental; Calculations, Forms, etc.

Students instructed separately, and received at any time. No vacation.

Catalogues furnished on application. 7 16 3t4p

OFFICE OF THE WEST PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, northwest corner of FORTY-FIRST and HAVERFORD streets.
PHILADELPHIA, July 14, 1868.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.
on the capital stock; clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 24th inst.
The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed until that date.
SAMUEL P. HURN,
7 16 ths 2t Treasurer.

OFFICE OF INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No 232 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, July 13, 1868.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of taxes, payable on demand. CHARLES PLATT,
7 13 12t Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—Office, No. 400 WALNUT Street, JULY 6, 1868.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company for the last six months payable on demand free of all taxes.
7 6 12t ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Sec'y.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE LARGEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL IN NEW ENGLAND—Vertical Railway; Apartments with Bathing and Water conveniences connecting, Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office, and Cafe.
69tu th s 3m LEWIS RICE & SON Proprietors.

RARE MANUFACTURES IN FINE Confections, for Tourists and for the Sea side.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
7 3 1m4p No. 1210 MARKET Street.

BANK REPORTS.

NINTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1868.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,195,762 92	
United States bonds deposited with Treasurer of United States	500 000·00	
Bonds on hand	130 000·00	
Real estate (productive)	132 105·60	$1,957,368·52
Legal tender notes and certificates	$415,475·00	
National bank notes	30 624 00	
Fractional currency and stamps	9,729·51	
Premiums	9 925 00	
Due from other banks	413,106 97	878,860·48
Expenses and taxes		8,259·24
		$2 844 988·24

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000 000 00
Circulation	417 500 00
Deposits	1,391,154·36
Profit and loss	36 634 88
	$2 844 988 24

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
7 7 tuths6t Cashier.

POINT BREEZE PARK RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK. THURSDAY, July 23 Match for $1000. Mile heats best in 5; wagon and driver to weigh 300 pounds. Good day and track. Horses to start at 3½ o'clock P. M.
M Goodin names b. m. Mary,
J. Turner names b. m. Fanny Allen.
The privilege of a member introducing a male friend without pay is suspended 7 18 4t

STUBBS' XX
FCB
Will cure the DYSPEPSIA,
PURIFY THE BLOOD,
RENOVATE THE SYSTEM.
Principal Depot, No. 2414 FRANKFORD ROAD.
For sale at all the Drug Stores in the city, 7 15 1m

SOAP.

CAUTION.

PLAYED OUT SOAP MEN,
WITH PLAYED OUT SOAPS
Are trying the mean dodge of putting up their Soaps similar to
DOBBINS' ELECTRIC.

The public are cautioned to
BEWARE OF THIS FRAUD!

THE GENUINE is manufactured only by
J. B. DOBBINS,
AT HIS IMMENSE WORKS,
SIXTH STREET AND GERMANTOWN AVENUE.

SOLD BY RESPECTABLE GROCERS EVERYWHERE. 7 14 6t4p

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of the old rosin soap with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA. [6 29 3msp

TO GAS CONSUMERS.

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS,
No. 20 South SEVENTH Street,
JULY 18, 1868.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Being unable to make any compromise with the men demanding an increase of wages, and fearing the evil consequences likely to ensue if the city should be in darkness for any considerable length of time, the Trust have concluded to accede to their demand.

Consumers will please use the gas this evening as economically as they can, and I have no doubt, that within forty-eight hours we shall have a sufficient quantity to meet all the demands.

1t THOMAS R. BROWN, Engineer.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18, 1868.

To the Public:—
The employees of the Philadelphia Gas Works have returned to work, as the advance asked for has been complied with.
By order of the Committee,
JOHN McCANDLESS,
1t* WILLIAM McCLUNG.

CLOTHING.

VACATION HAS COME!

Hurrah! Boys! here comes vacation!
Joyful time of relaxation!
Time for which we've long been wishing;
Come along and let's go fishing;
Merrily our faces turning
From our weary seats of learning:
All our teachers kindly thanking
For their teaching and their spanking;
Now we'll go and be in clover,
'Till vacation time is over.
Come on, boys! and let's be happy!
Don't be cross, and don't be snappy!

Come, and have some sport, and now, sirs,
If you chance to spoil your trowsers,
If you climb the trees, and tear them;
If, like boys, you rudely wear them;
Only, jolly boys remember
When you come back, in September,
You can buy lots of new ones,
Black or striped, brown or blue ones.

Let every boy, and every boy's paternal parent, be mindful of the fact that there is no such place in town half as good as

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S,

For the supply of the male members of the family with masculine raiment for every emergency.
GREAT BROWN CLOTHING HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK GRANELLO
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),
HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,
JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,
ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,
ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.
SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 18 3m

SEA-SIDE AMUSEMENTS.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.

FIRST GRAND
PROMENADE CONCERT AND HOP,
SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 18.

MUSIC UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. SIMON HASSLER. 7 16 3t

CAPE ISLAND.—MARK HASSLER'S GRAND Combination Fete, Grand Concert and Hop, at CONGRESS HALL, on SATURDAY EVENING, July 18. 1t*

FOR SALE.—A NEW FIRE-PROOF SAFE, superior make; size inside, in inches, 21 high, 2 wide, 16 deep. Call or address, E. P. HALL, No. 218½ Walnut street, Room 17. 2t*

10,000 BOXES ADAMANTINE CANDLES for sale by
1t* C. H. GRANT & CO.,
S. E. cor. TWENTY-THIRD and HAMILTON Sts.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PLEASURE TRAVEL, 1868.

THE CATAWISSA RAILROAD
Issues Excursion Tickets, at Greatly Reduced Rates, to
NIAGARA FALLS,
Montreal, Quebec, River Saguenay, White Mountain, Lake Champlain, Lake George, Saratoga Springs, etc.,
COMPRISING
FIFTY DIFFERENT ROUTES.
Tickets Good until November 1, and Privileged to Lay Over at any Point.

These routes offer to tourists and pleasure seekers scenery unsurpassed in this country.
Guide books, descriptive of the route, and all necessary information, can be obtained at the Company's Office,
No. 625 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.
N. VAN HORN,
7 16 thstu5t GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.

MANSION HOUSE, MT. CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill Co
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill Co
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill Co
WHITE HOUSE,
E. A. Moss, Reading
ANDALUSIA,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Bucks Co.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, Lebanon Co.,
Chas. Rodearmel, Box 110, Harrisburg P. O.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
L. M. Koons, Boyertown P. O., Berks Co
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George T. Grider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster Co.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Freeland P. O., Montgomery Co
PROSPECT TERRACE;
Dr. James Palmer, Freeland P. O., Montgomery County.
5 21 2m

HYGENIA HOUSE,
COLLINS' BEACH, DELAWARE,
Is now open for the reception of guests. This favorite place of resort is beautifully situated at a point on the Delaware Bay, a few miles from the Capes. It has a beautiful lawn in front, well shaded, good salt water bathing, sailing, etc. Take steamer Perry Arch street wharf.
7 10 1m FRANK COLLINS, Proprietor.
Post Office address, Deakyneville, Del.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
This favorite SUMMER RESORT, situated on the CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, State of New York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from JUNE 10 to OCTOBER 1.
Terms, $4·50 per day, or $28·00 per week.
Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad trains, and the day boats from New York or Albany
Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of FRANKLIN Street, New York, daily, at 5 P. M. Saturdays at [illegible] P. M. [6 9 2m] CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY,
Will receive guests June 23.
Terms $4·00 per day—$25·00 per week.
Please address, J. F. CAKE,
6 9 tuths2m CAPE ISLAND.

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Has been enlarged, repainted, refurnished with new furniture and spring beds, and is now open for the reception of visitors. It is within FIFTY YARDS of the beach. JOHN SMICK, Proprietor.
ROBERT L. FURY 7 18 1m

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Will be opened for the reception of guests on
SATURDAY, JUNE 27.
Music under the direction of Simon Hassler
Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by applying to
BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,
ATLANTIC CITY, or
6 2 3m] No. 827 RICHMOND Street.

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, N. J., is now open for the Summer season. Families desiring a quiet home at the sea shore at a moderate price, will call on or address E. GRIFFITH, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street.
Attached to the establishment is a line of coaches, for the accommodation of guests. 6 22 1m

THE TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, IS now open for the season
Terms—$2 50 per day, or $15 per week.
HUMPHREY HUGHES,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

GROCERIES, ETC.

SALMON.

THE FIRST NEW ST. JOHN'S
SMOKED SALMON
Offered For Sale this Season.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
GROCERS,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,
6 16 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

40 CENTS.—THE BEST ROASTED COFFEE ever sold in Philadelphia, at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

30 CENTS.—GOOD STRONG ROASTED COFFEE at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

55 CENTS.—JAVA COFFEE, IN LARGE Government sacks at WILSON'S.

ENGLISH CHICKORY, FOR MAKING Coffee rich and strong. For sale at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT street.

80 CENTS PER POUND,—GOOD STRONG BLACK TEA. WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

ORANGE PEKOE AND ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA, at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

SIFTINGS FROM THE BEST TEAS IN THE CITY, for sale to-day at WILSON'S. [6 18thstu5t

NEW YORKISMS.

From our own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, July 18, 1868.

The city is, at present, summering in dullness. Places of public amusement and places of public piety are alike closed, and the city is depleted of players and preachers gone to draw from the self-same baths and breezes, the inspiration of strength. For the last six weeks, the lists of passengers for Europe, have included about an equal proportion of those who wear the sock, and those who wear the surplice, and such of the deserted public and parishioners as remain at home discern that their wonted temples of pleasure and of piety are very few indeed.

The merciful coolness of yesterday put a stop to the cases of sun-stroke and deaths from heat, which, for the previous three days, had amounted to no less than two hundred and fifty, and had caused an unprecedentedly rapid increase in the number of patients at the city hospitals, and of corpses at the Morgue. There are few places in the United States which, for aggravating, obstinate, and sullen intensity of glare can equal the Broadway of New York, when once Sirius has once made up his mind to do his temporary worst. The number of horses that fell dead and dying in the traces on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, was only less than the number of pedestrians who experimented with cool cabbage leaves and soaked sponges inside their hats, and finally succumbed to a *coup de soleil* after all.

For two or three weeks past, the stranger in New York who is not quite so well posted as he might be, or who has glanced over his morning's paper more cursorily than usual, has had his curiosity piqued by a longitudinal placard one foot in depth and six feet long, which, staring him in the face at every turn, seemed to be possessed of a greater share of the gift of pluripresence than characterizes most placards in this sensation age. The mystic words these placards bore, were, "The Wickedest man in New York"—a combination of noun and adjective quite frequent enough to put conjecture on the rack. Was it a new song? or a fresh burlesque at Bryant's? or the last novelty introduced into "Humpty Dumpty?"

Who was it that enjoyed the unparalleled honor of being the most iniquitous inhabitant of Gotham? So wondered the stranger. Meanwhile the Wickedest Man in New York kept himself busy in shunning observation, in his saloon in Water street. He is a man edging towards fifty years of age, and one of the most incomprehensible unions of antipodes ever beheld in mortal mould. His name is John Allen. His three brothers are ministers; himself is keeper of a bar and dance-house. His education is as liberal as his potations, and his conversational capacity as choice as his own private liquors. He is equally at home with quotations from fancy literature, and the Bible; takes the *Independent* and the *Police Gazette;* and swears by Henry Ward Beecher and G. W. Matsell. His saloon abounds with an equal proportion of tracts and temptations, and it would seem that, if one man united the mutually repellant attributes of the two thieves at the cross, this man does. He is fond of the society of ministers and newspaper people, and always brings forward his best cigars and liquors, and invites attention to the finest-looking lasses in his establishment, whenever the press or pulpit calls on him to report or inform. To crown all, he has a darling little boy, named Chester, whom he loves at once with all a father's pride and a mother's tenderness. This little scion of the Wickedest Man in New York is about as full of smartness as a grain is full of wheat. Sometimes, when visitors arrive, his father has him woke up at midnight, and causes him to display his accomplishments before the astonished company. The profane and Biblical knowledge of this mite is amazing. The son is quite as much a wonder in his way as the father is in his. The Lord's Prayer and "Not for Joe;" the Ten Commandments and imitations of Edwin Forrest are artistically rendered by him at his father's bidding, and after a display of geographical and grand scientific learning, a series of classical attitudes and a Virginia break-down are made to wind up the entertainment. But there are rumors that the wickedest man in New York is in future going to allow the better part of his nature rule. The other day his little son came running home from school sobbing so violently that for some minutes he could not speak. At last he managed to make his father understand, through his tears, that his playmates refused to have anything further to do with him, because his father was the wickedest man in New York. This set John Allen thinking, and the result is that he has signed a bond pledging himself to abandon his dance-house forever. The "lamp" has "held out to burn" for him so long already that those who are religiously interested in him feel that now is his last chance, and that the flame of hope is ready to leap in the socket unless he at once follows the injunction to "repent, believe, obey."

Respecting the new prima donna, Mad'lle Marie Irma, who is to make her *debut* on Monday evening at Niblo's as "Boulette," in *Barbe Bleue*, I cannot say at present that she is very pretty. What I heard of her voice on the occasion of one rehearsal only is insufficient to judge by, since the rehearsal was incomplete, and she did not take the trouble to exert herself. Mr. Bateman, however, has been so successful hitherto in the singers he has brought to America, that failure is never looked for in any of his new attempts.

Are there any ladies in Philadelphia, who remember that changes are going on in the evanescent world of fashion, even during such weather as we have had? Muslin and gauze have almost usurped the place taffeta lately held, and those transparent materials that look like dress patterns made from new-caught clouds, are very much worn indeed. Heart-shaped waists of gauze and muslin, and tight-fitting sleeves are, I am told, extremely affected by those who cannot afford the more luxurious styles. For watering-places the Calabrese style of hat, rather high, and with a long feather on one side turned up *en cavalier*, is greatly worn. But, taking them altogether, the recent changes in fashion have not been very many, and the amount of pains and brains that have already been bestowed on watering-place toilettes, may be safely trusted to carry them through with *eclat* to the end of the season.

ALI BABA.

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS AT $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·50, Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1, $1 25, and upwards.
At DIXON'S,
No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. [7 1 2m

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ALPACA and Drap d'Ete Sack Coats.
Linen and Duck Sack Coats, white and colored.
Cloth, Cassimere, Drap d'Ete, and Linen Vests.
Cassimere and Linen Pants, large assortment.
Linen Dusters, all shades.

Every variety of Clothing, suited to the season for Men's, Youths', Boys', and Children's, new, fresh and fashionable, replenished daily, and selling rapidly at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET ST.,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ALWAYS IN SEASON.—We know of no one article which sustains its popularity with the people all the year round more perfectly than the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines. In spring summer, autumn, and winter these invaluable and incomparable labor-saving machines are a domestic joy. If not a necessity. Thousands of them are now in use in this city alone, and the sale of them at the warerooms, No. 730 Chesnut street, at this stagnant season, proves that whatever else may flag in the mercantile and business world, the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines preserve their constant, active, and ever-growing demand. Unquestionably the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines are, in all respects, the best in the world.

MESSRS. PETERSON & LITTLE, agents of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, having dissolved partnership, Mr. Robert E. Peterson, Jr., will continue the business, and, with that tact and energy for which the old firm was so proverbial, has followed the course of trade westward, and has located himself at No. 914 Chesnut Street. Here he will be able to meet the daily increasing demands for "the Sewing Machine." The latest improvement adapted to this machine is the "silent feed motion," making it the most quiet running machine in use.

NO GAS! MORE LIGHT WANTED.—The laboring men at Point Breeze, whose business it is to en-*lighten* the city, by keeping up the supply of gas at the works, are on a "sun-stroke" for more wages, and the stroke came very near to being fatal last night to the city lamps. If the company will not accede to the demand for increased wages let them present to each one of the employes a cool summer suit of clothing from Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental. Anything to pacify the men of gas, and keep gross darkness from covering the city.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No. 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

TRENWITH'S NEWS DEPOT, at No. 107 S. Third street is the place to find all kinds of reading matter. He keeps on hand a constant supply of all the periodicals, magazines, pictorials, fashion plates, and every description of light reading. If he does not have what you desire, he will send for it. If you wish the New York papers Trenwith's is the place to obtain them, as he has perfected arrangements whereby he receives them long before the regular mails arrive.

LOTS OF ALPACA SACKS.
Lots of Linen Sacks,
Lots of the Chocolate Linen Sacks,
Lots of the Chocolate Dusters,
Lots of Duck Sacks,
Lots of White Vests,
Lots of Linen Pants and Vests,
All fresh and very nice.
☞ *Alpacas from $2½ to $8.*
☞ *Linens from $1 50 to $4, etc. etc.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Oak Hall,
S. E. Corner of Sixth and Market streets.
☞ *A good lot of Clergymen's Long Sacks.*

MARRIED.

EARLEY—FORD.—On the evening of February, the 5th instant, by the Rev. William Suddards of Grace Church Mr. ROBERT J. EARLEY to Miss ANNIE E. FORD, all of this city.

LINZ—LICHTEN.—On July 8, by the Rev. M. Jastrow, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. LOUIS LINZ, of Boston, Massachusetts, to Miss FRANCES LICHTEN, of this city.

DIED.

COPE.—On the 14th instant, PHILIP COPE, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the Weccacoe Steam Fire Engine Company No. 19, and the soldiers of the War of 1812 are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 25 Christian street on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Machpelah Cemetery.

EDWARDS.—On the 15th instant, SARAH EDWARDS, wife of the late Thomas Edwards, in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1457 Hanover street, on Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

FERGUSON.—On the 16th instant, ANNA, daughter of Francis and Mary E. Ferguson, aged 9 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, Media, above Fifty-fourth street, Hestonville, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

KEOWN.—On the 16th instant, ELIZA, wife of John Keown, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1342 Pritchard street, below Ellsworth street, on Sunday, the 19th instant, at 9 o'clock A. M. Interment at Mount Moriah Cemetery.

MACKEL.—On the 16th instant, Mrs. JANE MACKEL, aged 82 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, James Mackel, No. 1351 Germantown road, on Monday morning at 8½ o'clock. Services at St. Michael's. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

McLAUGHLIN.—On the 17th instant, MICHAEL McLAUGHLIN, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday morning at 8 o'clock, from the residence of his son, No. 3807 Chesnut street. High Mass at St. James' Church. *

McLAUGHLIN.—On the 17th instant, AGNES, infant daughter of Frank and Sallie McLaughlin, aged 8 months.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 3807 Chesnut street, on Monday morning at 8 o'clock. *

McCULLOCH.—Suddenly, on the 16th instant, at Georgetown, D. C., J. PAGE McCULLOCH, son of Rachel and the late Robert McCulloch, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the Plate Printers' Union, the Moyamensing Hose Company, and the Eagle Library Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 236 Federal street, on Sunday, at 5 o'clock P. M. *

MATHEWS.—On the 15th instant, WILLIAM E., son of William H. and Sarah Mathews, aged 5 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 214 South street, on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street Vault.

PEEPLES.—On Friday evening at 9 o'clock, SAMUEL MANNING, infant son of Colonel W. H. and Mary E. Peeples, aged 7 months.

Funeral from Chapel of Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, O., on Monday next.

SCHAFFER.—Suddenly, on the 15th instant, Mr. GEORGE SCHAFFER, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1227 S. Seventh street, on Sunday, the 19th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M. To proceed to the Union Cemetery.

☞ MASONIC NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF PHŒNIX LODGE, No. 130, A. Y. M., the members of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and the Order in general, are fraternally invited to meet at the Masonic Hall, CHESNUT Street, on Sunday, the 19th instant, at 2½ o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of our late Brother Senior Warden MORRIS HANSELL.

By order of the W. M.

E. P. LESCURE, Secretary.

It

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

☞ *This Institution has no superior in the United States* 610

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 5sp

HOLLOWAY'S CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

A PURE ESSENCE OF THE TRUE JAMAICA GINGER.

Free from Cayenne Pepper or any other admixture, possessing

All the Carminative and diffusively stimulating properties

Which are so potent in the Jamaica Ginger alone and which are so efficacious in all cases of Chills from Exposure to Cold or Dampness, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, etc.

OBSERVE—A half teaspoonful of Holloway's Ginger is stronger and more effective than a full teaspoonful of any other in the market.

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JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,

No. 602 ARCH STREET,

78 PHILADELPHIA.

WANTS.

WANTED,

FIVE HUNDRED

ABLE-BODIED MEN,

TO WORK

AT THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS.

APPLY AT THE OFFICE,

TWENTY-THIRD and MARKET Streets.

STEADY EMPLOYMENT WILL BE GUARANTEED.

THOMAS R. BROWN,
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BAILEY & CO.

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Invite attention to their complete Stock

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Fine Watches,

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Fancy Goods,

And all GOODS in their line of business.

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1 5stuths7 PHILADELPHIA

SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868,

I WILL CLOSE DAILY AT 5 P. M.

G. W. RUSSELL,

Importer and Dealer in French Clocks, Watches Fine Jewelry, and Silver Ware,

No. 22 North SIXTH Street,

5 26¾ PHILADELPHIA.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT.

Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealers in American and Imported

WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street.

8 6¾rptuths *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

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X. CLAIMS OF THE BONDHOLDERS.
XI. LEATHERN MEN.
XII. MADAME LA DUCHESSE.
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and all claims against the National and State Governments promptly collected. Call on or address

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JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street.
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9¾

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

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PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED

From 1 to 5 inches,

AT MOTTET, FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING,

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AND

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DRY GOODS.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

WILL OFFER AT THEIR

BEE-HIVE DRY GOODS STORE,

Prior to taking their July inventory,

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
DRESS GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, LACE GOODS,
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J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

THE BEE-HIVE.

No. 920 CHESNUT Street,

1 18 tuths¾p PHILADELPHIA.

LADIES ABOUT TO LEAVE THE city for their country houses or the sea-shore, will find it greatly to their advantage, before purchasing elsewhere, to examine

The Extensive Stock, at Greatly Reduced Prices, of

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GIRARD ROW,

Comprising a complete assortment for personal or household use, of

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VEILS AND VEIL MATERIALS of every description, together with an extensive assortment of

HOUSEHOLD LINENS,

AT TEMPTING PRICES

In every width and quality.

SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE, SHEETING, & TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, FLANNELS, DIMITIES FOR SPREADS, AND FURNITURE COVERS, MARSEILLES, HONEYCOMB, AND OTHER SPREADS, TOWELS AND TOWELLING IN DAMASK AND HUCKABACK, SUMMER BLANKETS, TABLE COVERS, ETC.

ALSO, SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE AND SHEETING MUSLINS.

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PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A new lot of Nainsook Muslins, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50 and 60 cents.

Soft finish Cambrics, Jaconets, Victoria Lawns, Swiss Muslins, etc. etc.

Nainsook Plaid and Stripe Muslins, Satin Plaid Nainsooks.

PIQUES! PIQUES!

White Piques, very cheap, etc.
Marseilles, Lancaster, and Honeycomb Quilts.
Table Linens Napkins and Towels.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' and Children's Hosiery, and Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs., all linen.
Children's Linen Handkerchiefs, colored border 12½ cents.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, cheap.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,

8 10 tus PHILADELPHIA.

A FULL LINE OF COL'D SILKS

IN CHOICE SHADES, AT $2 PER YARD,

GEORGE D. WISHAM'S.

OPENED THIS MORNING,

ANOTHER CASE OF THOSE PLAID SILKS.

Black and White Plaids, $1·12½.
Green and White Plaids, $1·12½.
Blue and White Plaids, $1·12½.
Purple and White Plaids, $1·12½.
One case still Richer, at $1·25.

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THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF LINEN GOODS IN THE CITY, SELLING

Less than Jobbers' Prices.

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Linen Importer, Jobber, and Retail Dealer,

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RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

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DESIRABLE DRESS GOODS

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AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

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A CARD.

EVANS & PHIPPS,

TENTH AND ARCH STREETS,

Will offer to the public their large and desirable stock of DRY GOODS at prices far below what they can be bought for by the package. Owing to an anticipated change in our business in about one month from this time, we have marked our entire stock at such prices as to insure the closing out of all the stock in 30 days.

CLOSING OUT ENTIRE DRY GOODS STOCK.
CLOSING OUT ENTIRE DRY GOODS STOCK.

30 DAYS OF REAL BARGAINS.
30 DAYS OF REAL BARGAINS.

This stock comprises all kinds of Dry Goods. Customers may rely upon it that it is no humbug or pretext to effect sales, but will really find that it will be the place to purchase cheap goods

DRESS GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
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MUSLINS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FLANNELS ALL PRICES AND QUALITIES,
ALL KINDS OF WHITE GOODS,
LINEN GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.

The above stock is new and choice. Must be closed out in one month, preparatory to a change in the business. Call and examine stocks and prices.

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SPECIAL SALE,

FOR 15 DAYS ONLY,
GREAT REDUCTION
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SUMMER STOCK.
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SUMMER GOODS selling without regard to cost
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NEW STYLE OF GOODS

FOR LADIES' CLOAKINGS.

JAMES & LEE,

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ARE NOW RECEIVING ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF CLOAKING CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, WITH A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR [3 28 s

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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REFRIGERATORS AT SEVEN DOLLARS AND UPWARDS, WATER COOLERS, CLOTHES-WRINGERS AND WASHERS, and a general variety of HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

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COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE, 50 or 100 acres. Bristol pike above 7 mile stone, and near Tacony. Mansion house coach shops, and dwellings to let. Apply on the premises, or to R. WHITTAKER, No. 610 LOCUST Street. 7 18 2t*

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ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at

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RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 5sp

WONDERF OF RHEUMAT M,

NEURALGIA,

ASTHMA,

GOUT.

Certificates from Thousands, Including the following near at Home.

DR. FITLER'S

GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY

USED INWARDLY ONLY.

Warranted to Cure in a Limited Specified Quantity or Money Refunded.

Warranted to contain no Minerals or Metals nor anything injurious to the Human System

VERY PLEASANT AND AGREEABLE TO TAKE.

ITS CURES ARE POSITIVELY WONDERFUL,

In order to convince the most skeptical Sufferers that Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, and Asthma can be cured, a written Legal Guarantee is given, setting forth the exact specified quantity warranted to cure his or her case, or the money to be refunded.

Dr. J. P. Fitler on Rheumatism.

It is a conceded fact that no physician or medicine in the world can, combined, produce the thousands of certificates from cures as can be shown by Dr. Fitler's Great Rheumatic Remedy, which presents the strongest, best, and most convincing evidence of its infallible power over Rheumatism, in the names of cures from among our most prominent citizens. It is purely vegetable, pleasant, and uninjurious.

Rheumatism—A Physician Cured.

I, Doctor Walton, No. 154 N. Seventh street, do publicly announce, that after fruitless efforts to remove Rheumatism, from which I have suffered ten years, I tried Dr Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy, and am completely cured. I have no hesitation in recommending it to my brother physicians for general use, as being the most important discovery of the present time in the science of medicine. Depot, No. 29 S. FOURTH Street. Warranted to cure.

Rheumatism—Another Great Cure.

Dr. Fitler:—For years I suffered terribly with Chronic Rheumatism; I had the best physicians; they could do nothing for me; I tried every advertised medicine without effect; became thoroughly helpless, requiring several persons to move me. Hearing that you were a regular physician I obtained your Rheumatic Remedy, and after taking several bottles have been cured. It is truly the greatest blessing I have found in this world.

SAMUEL COHEN,
No. 240 North Eighth street.

Rheumatism—His Honor, Ald. Comly,

Of Frankford, says:—"I was cured one year ago by Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy: it is a reliable medicine, and to everybody suffering I heartily recommend it." Depot, No. 29 S. FOURTH street.

Certificate from a Cured Rheumatic.

To Dr. Fitler, No. 29 S. Fourth street—Dear Sir:—My antipathy to advertising a blessing to humanity is now overcome. Your great medicine will immortalize you When I look back thirty years upon the thousands suffering with that painful disease, Rheumatism or Neuralgia, with little relief, and no cure from the many articles with which they have been duped, I desire you to announce to the public that I, a cured sufferer, giving up all hope, invite all to try and certainly be cured by your wonderful and harmless medicine.

E. A. DAUGHERTY,
No. 209 N. Ninth street, Camden.

I Was Cured of Rheumatism

by Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy after spending a large sum in the different treatments unsuccessfully. I candidly say to all suffering, Accept Dr. Fitler's conditions that he will cure you in a certain number of bottles or return the money. You are then safe, and run no risk. His medicine is no humbug, and my case was of the worst chronic order.

HON. JUDGE LEE, Camden, N. J.

Don't Suffer with Rheumatism.

Dr. Fitler:—My duty to you and the public compels me to state that after giving up all hope of ever being cured of Rheumatism, and pronounced incurable by prominent physicians I tried with reluctance your medicine. It has positively cured me—a result I hardly expected. To all persons who have been imposed upon and given up all hope, I recommend it.

MRS. J. HOLMES GROVER,
No. 1722 N. Twenty-second street.

A Great Neuralgia Cure.

Mrs. Keeley, Ridge Road below Poplar street, states that she suffered 20 years with Neuralgia. She begs all sufferers to use, at her solicitation, Dr. Fitler's Great Rheumatic Remedy, infallible in all cases of Neuralgia in head or body.

Asthma—An Important Certificate.

Dr. Fitler:—Your wonderful Rheumatic Remedy has cured me of the Asthma. I gave up all hope long ago of ever being cured. I have done every thing for it ever heard of. Every sufferer should use your medicine.

DIONYSIUS TAYLOR,
No. 405 Taylor Street, Nineteenth Ward.

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Is legally warranted to cure in a stated quantity or money refunded. Prepared No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH Street.

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This peculiar disease has received the special attention of Dr. J. P. Fitler for many years.

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WIT AND WISDOM OF HIGH AND LOW ORDER GATHERED BY THE SERIES EDITOR.

From "Punch."

Musical Problem.—Why do players on the violincello always take snuff?

[*Note by Printer's Devil.—Nobody Nose!*]

Alter et Idem.—Some cute Yankee importers have been cheating their own custom-house by getting their lead sent from Spain, run into moulds representing the heads of eminent American statesmen, and invoiced as "works of art," which come in free of duty. If the United States have to complain of lead being smuggled in on them under the form of statesmen's heads, our complaint on this side the water is that we have to pay heavily for "statesmen's heads," which should properly be entered as "lead."

"BEAUTIFUL FOREVER!"

A reputation may be stained,
With smirch of foulest filth engrained,
But still the motto be sustained,
Of "Beautiful Forever!"

Still o'er the door the Royal Arms
May lure, within our Circe's arms,
The fools who'd by cosmetic charms
Be "Beautiful Forever!"

Still battered belles, in triple veils,
Through real aches and borrowed ails
Will wade, in hopes to lure the males
When "Beautiful Forever!"

Still dropping character and cash,
Fools will risk palsy, pimple, rash,
In hopes to rise from paste and wash
As "Beautiful Forever!"

Would *Punch* could have a mirror raised
Before these fools, cosmetic-crazed,
To show the face they'd hear bepraised
As "Beautiful Forever!"

For nature's rose, red *rouge's* wear,
For nature's crown, a corpse's hair,
For nature's white, the enamel's glare,
There's "Beautiful Forever!"

But foully as such faces show,
Still fouler humors lurk below,
And more than health to wreck may go,
In "Beautiful Forever!"

Soon, seamed without and soiled within,
Soul may grow hideous as skin,
A whited sepulchre of sin—
Unbeautiful Forever!

From "Fun."

To Persons of Neglected Education.—It is incorrect to assume that a President of Hayti is necessarily a potentate of four-score years of age. We are aware that a notion prevails to the contrary, but is, we believe, chiefly confined to the metropolis."

"LIMITED LIABILITY," OR CO OPERATION".

So many companies seek liquidation,
Which "limited" risk to their shareholders liable
What is the meaning of "Co-operation?"—
English, you see is a language so pliable.
What is the difference, giddily I'd know,
'Twixt Co-operation and Limited Co?

A WELCOME TO LONGFELLOW.

Here's a welcome to you, Professor,
Arrived on the English strand;
For your songs across the Atlantic
In the tongue of the mother-land.

Your lyrics are loved of the household,
That knows no Academy's law:—
One hand's warm pressure is better
Than a whole world's distant awe.

It's cold in the clear blue ether,
That the king of the eagles achieves:—
But the swallows have endless summer,
And build close under our eaves.

And the voices that bid you welcome
Are many, and tender, and true—
They'd not shout for the best of the poets
As loud as they're hailing you!

Come to the homes of the people,
Where your household words are dear;
There's seldom a poet has sung them,
Such lyrics of courage and cheer.

The poet who taught "Resignation,"
Who sang us the "Psalm of Life"—
You are dear to them all, Professor,
Child, parent, husband, and wife!

Aye, let Universities seat you
In Temples of Honors and Arts:—
The people of England, Sir, greet you,
And open the doors of their hearts.

A Blissful Time for Tories.—When "all's blue."

Their Old Game.—The Americans have a happy knack of adopting old ideas, and bringing them out as original. They have just "invented" a wine made from apples, which they call *Vin de Pomme*. In Worcestershire and Devonshire this will be considered a de-cyder'd novelty!

From "Judy."

THE TWO POETS.

An Imaginary Scene.

That Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, the first poet in America, will visit Alfred Tennyson, the first poet in England, is a thing of course; and, although *Judy* is neither a spirit medium nor Dr. Cumming, she foresees the scene, as follows:—

Mr. Longfellow goeth on a visit to the Poet Laureate. He is met at the station by his host.

Mr. Tennyson (*loq.*):—

Should you ask me H. W. L.,
If that I am glad to see you,
If that in my humble wigwam
We will smoke the fragrant peace-pipe;
I should answer, I should tell you—
From the great lakes of the North Land,
Where once dwelt the grim Ojibways
(Not to mention the Dacotahs),
Where the pumpkin squash and greenbacks,
Apple sass and wooden nutmegs,
Flourish in their wild profusion,
Lo! I bid thee hearty welcome,
O musician and sweet singer!

The reply of Longfellow must inevitably be as follows:—

I hold it truth with those who say
(I don't exactly know their names,)
That poets who have equal fames
Should meet thus in a friendly way.
Tho' ocean waves they rise and fall,
(And I was ill when tempest tossed),
'Tis better to 've been ill and crossed
Than never to have crossed at all!

Mr. Tennyson (*loq.*):

This isn't the forest primeval; the murmuring trees and the hemlocks
Bearded with moss are not here; nor, indistinct in the twilight,
Do they like Druids of old stand; nor with wine of Catawba
Can we regale you here, as it grows by the Beautiful River;
But such as I have at your service I place: port, sherry, and bitter
Beer brewed by Bass shall be yours; and now let us go in to dinner.
[*The poet will then dine.*

At such moments meaner mortals, like Judy and her readers, must not intrude upon them—at any rate until the cloth is withdrawn, when Mr. Longfellow will thus address his host:—

"Comrade, I have dined extremely well; and as since early dawn
I have tasted nought save beer, and of that only one small horn,
You may guess that I enjoyed it; and this truth the poet sings,
That, no matter how ethereal, poets suffer hunger's stings,
If perhaps that you'll excuse me, I should like to go to bed,
And in slumber steep my senses, also rest my weary head."

[*Whereupon Mr. Tennyson will ring for candles and escort his guest to his room.*]

Arrived at the bedroom door, it is perfectly certain he will then say:—

If you're waking, call me early, call me early Alfred, dear;
I find it, after London, really very pleasant here;
And as a walk ere breakfast I adore, if fine the day,
Let us go to-morrow morning—yes, I only hope we may.

At this point the American bard retires to his couch, shutting his door. His host, however, gives a final vent to his Longfellownian feelings in these words.—

Stars of the summer night,
High in your azure deeps,
Not too much golden light—
He sleeps,
My William sleeps,
Sleeps.

Dreams of the summer night;
Don't, please, with nightmare keep
Him broad awake to night;
But sleep—
Yes, let him sleep,
Sleep.
[The scene will here close.

From the "Tomahawk."

WOMAN'S WORD-BOOK.

Testament—An act which proves the value of a husband.

Theatre—A place of exhibition where the only serious comedy is played in front of the house.

Thin—A quality which, in woman's vintage only, recommends a good whine.

Thought—A bird which flies too rapidly for woman to put any salt on its tail.

Time—Woman's rival: for no tight-lacing can compare with the waist of Time.

Tinsel—The patent of stage nobility—but all the world is a stage.

Tobacco—A pleasant weed before marriage, a foul habit after. N. B.—Widows' weeds are the only ones which don't end in smoke.

Tombstone—The stamp on death's little bill.

Tongue—The unruly member for Ply-mouth.

Tooth, Teeth—Singular, a tusk. Perfect-plural, a set of pearls.

Treasure—The husband who has left you a widow.

Truth—An invisible girl condemned in hatred of chignons and false charms to remain at the bottom of a well.

Perils of Alpine Railroad Travel.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, describing the Brenner railway over the Alps, says:—

"As to the recent accident on the line, it has been much exaggerated, and had nothing to do with the construction of the line itself. It occurred between Matrei and Patsch, after passing the Brenner, in the direction of Munich. A part of the mountain called Kogel di Patsch gave way, and for a time obstructed all progress. The engineer told me it had been foreseen, and preparations were being made for bringing it down when the accident occurred, but eight hundred men were put on, and in three hours a portion of the ground was cleared, while, according to him, in three days, according to others, in five days, the trains were running again. That there are slips in some of the tunnels is perfectly true. I passed through two which were supported by an intricate framework of wood and strong poles—indeed, the engineer admitted that as many were under repair. On the lower part of the road, too, I observed that there had been several other landslips, which seemed to have impaired the outer boundaries of the road, and ponderous wooden machinery was raised on those sites. They were not, however, of such a character as to obstruct the working of the line. Such accidents as these on a road so exposed to the winter snows must needs be expected, but the experience of every year will discover the most dangerous spot, and provide precautions. It is, however, a road that will require constant and strict surveillance. To the eye nothing can be more finished or beautiful than the construction of this wonderful work, especially on the Italo-Austrian side; where there are any apparent defects or drawbacks, they are all on the Austro-Bavarian side. There the engineer had to contend with the greatest difficulties, and his science is evident at every step.

"To the uninitiated the results were surprising. We looked down several hundred feet on a road we had passed over ten minutes before, and one part especially struck us. It was as if the arm was doubled over the breast and we entered a tunnel by the hand, coming out at the most distant shoulder, enough to show the narrow space in which the engineer had to work and the great difficulties which his skill has overcome. Every one is now speaking of the great dangers of traveling by the Fell Railway over Mont Cenis, but after passing the Brenner, and examining Mr. Fell's line, I see little or no difficulty in the danger attending the transit, which I should put down at zero. It is true that on the Cenis line one appears at times to be charging at an acute angle at the precipice, but on the Brenner a considerable extent of the line is at the very edge; whereas for the most part the Cenis line is constructed at a distance from it. On the Brenner, too, there are not, as yet, any of those barricades of wall, which, if they do not offer any safeguard, at all events save the nerves of timid people. You look out of your window down to a depth of several hundred feet, and have not the guaranty of Mr. Fell's central wheel. On the Cenis line you may occasionally look down several hundred feet deeper, but if it came to a smash it is not the difference of a hundred feet or so that would save you. On the extreme edges of the Brenner I observed also that the geological formation was at times of conglomerate; but, though this line was constructed in a wonderfully short time, doubtless the engineers have taken every precaution to make a solid basis, I must confess, however, that when I looked out of my window to the valleys far below, the loose conglomerate and often slaty particles made one desire that it had been granite instead."

The Way the Maidens do in Chicago.—The maidens of Chicago have learned a trick or two from the married women as to the power of the Courts. One of them kept her betrothed on his good behavior by threats of a suit for breach of promise. If he was absent from her for two days there came a note:—"Darling—If I do not see you in two hours I shall commence the suit. Thy adoring Marion." Naturally he went. If he wished to go to a concert, and he did not profess a willingness to escort her, there came a note:—"My own Thornley—The papers are in the hands of a lawyer. Faithfully yours." The youth endured all this until she insisted on his taking a class in an infant Sunday School and cut off his imperial. Then he had her arrested for disorderly conduct.

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CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
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Of every description, for
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FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF
The Union Pacific Railroad Co,
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Central Pacific Railroad Co,
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WM. PAINTER & CO.,
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Who have the Pacific Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

New Descriptive Pamphlets, with Map, furnished without charge, on application.

LEHIGH VALLEY
RAILROAD COMPANY'S
MORTGAGE BONDS, DUE IN 1898.

$5,000,000,

With Interest at Six Per Cent., Payable on the First Day of June and December of each year,

FREE FROM STATE AND UNITED STATES' TAXES.

These Bonds are secured by mortgage on the following Railroads belonging to this Company, namely, the main line from Phillipsburg, New Jersey, through Mauch Chunk to Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, 101 miles; the Beaver Meadow branch, 17½ miles, and the Lehigh and Mahanoy branch, 42½ miles, making a total of 161 miles of road, including 78 miles double-track, equal, with sidings, to 309 miles of single track, together with all lands, bridges, work-shops, machinery, depots, engine houses, and buildings thereunto belonging, and all rolling stock, tools, implements, and materials belonging to this Company, in use on the said Railroads.

This mortgage is a first lien on all of the above Roads, except 46 miles, from Easton to Mauch Chunk, on which it is preceded by a mortgage for $1,500,000 due in 1873, the Bonds of which are exchanging, as fast as presented, for the present issues; those not presented until maturity are to be paid out of the present loan, making it a first mortgage on the above-mentioned property.

$1,000,000 OF THESE BONDS,
Either Coupon or Registered,

Are offered at ninety-five per centum, with interest from the day of sale, free from State and United States' taxes.

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer,
Office of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company,
7 1 lm No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

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1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

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BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,
(SO CALLED), PHILADELPHIA,

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATCC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuth}

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY,

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UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL, NOS. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH Street,
ESLER & BRO., PROPRIETORS.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Newels, Balusters, Brackets, and Wood Mouldings

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.

BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, AND WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 5 12}

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts from one to several feet wide; Paulling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
86 No. 103 JONES' Alley

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER
AGAIN SUCCESSFUL.

BROOKLYN, May 15, 1868.

Messrs. Marvin & Co., New York—Gentlemen: Our Planing Mill, with FIFTY THOUSAND feet of lumber, was destroyed by fire last night, and we are happy to say your ALUM AND DRY PLASTER SAFE preserved our books, papers, and money, in excellent order.

We want another and larger one, and will call on you as soon as we have time.

Yours truly, SHEARMAN BROS.

This Safe was Red hot for several hours, and the cast-iron feet were actually melted.

It can be seen at our store, No. 265 BROADWAY.

A PERFECT SAFE.
MARVIN'S
CHROME IRON SPHERICAL
BURGLAR SAFE,
Will resist all burglars' implements for any length of time.
PLEASE SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.
MARVIN & CO.,
PRINCIPAL } 721 CHESTNUT ST.,
WAREHOUSES, } (Masonic Hall), Phila.,
265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, O.,

And for sale by our Agents in the principal cities throughout the United States. 5 26 tuthsSm

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C. L. MAISER.
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE.
5 5} No. 434 RACE Street

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
65 No. 422 VINE Street

SHIPPING.

FOR BOSTON—VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

The BOSTON and NEWPORT LINE, by the splendid and superior steamers NEWPORT, METROPOLIS, OLD COLONY, and EMPIRE STATE, of great strength and speed, constructed expressly for the navigation of Long Island Sound, running in connection with the OLD COLONY AND NEWPORT RAILROAD.

Leave PIER 28, NORTH RIVER, foot of MURRAY Street.

The steamer NEWPORT, Captain Brown, leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

The steamer OLD COLONY, Captain Simmons, leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

These steamers are fitted up with commodious state-rooms water-tight compartments and every arrangement for the security and comfort of passengers, who are afforded by this route a night's rest on board, and on arrival at NEWPORT proceed per railroad again, reaching Boston early on the following morning.

A baggage master is attached to each steamer, who receives and tickets the baggage, and accompanies the same to its destination.

A steamer runs in connection with this line between NEWPORT and PROVIDENCE daily, Sundays excepted.

Freight to Boston is taken at the same rates as by any other regular line, and forwarded with the greatest expedition by an express train, which leaves NEWPORT every morning (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, for Boston and New Bedford, arriving at its destination about 11 A. M.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or at the office, on PIER 28, NORTH RIVER. For state-rooms and berths apply on board, or if it is desirable to secure them in advance, apply to
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
227* No. 72 BROADWAY New York.

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, AND DERRY,
From Pier No 20 North River.

Rates of passage payable in currency.

To Liverpool, Glasgow, and Derry, cabins $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.

Intermediate, $33; Steerage $25.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, etc., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners. 2 26†

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75, and $30 currency.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for 6 months.

ATALANTA,
BELLONA,
CELLA,
WM. PENN.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N CLARK, No. 26 BROADWAY, New York.

For freight apply at No. 54 SOUTH street, N. Y.
226†| HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS,
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TRIPOLI, ALEPPO.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
2 26† E. CUNARD.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 NORTH River:—

NAPOLEON	Lemarie
PEREIRE	Duchesne
VILLE DE PARIS	Surmont
ST. LAURENT	Bocande

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine), TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin, $160 or $140; Second Cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
Including Railway Tickets, furnished on board,
First Cabin, $165 or $145; Second Cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
2 26† No. 58 BROADWAY.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz:—

MANHATTAN,	MINNESOTA,
COLORADO,	NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building.
From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer), $80, gold; return-tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25 currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 WALL Street.
For steerage passage to [2 24†
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 BROADWAY.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER.
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14}

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments, for carrying the Mails.

CITY OF BOSTON	Saturday, July 18
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, July 25
CITY OF NEW YORK (via Halifax)	Tuesday, July 28
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, August 1
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, August 8
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday, August 15

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Monday, at noon from Pier No. 45 NORTH River.

Rates of passage by the Mail Steamer SAILING EVERY SATURDAY:—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	[illegible]
" to London	105	" to London	[illegible]
" to Paris	115	" to Paris	[illegible]

Passage by the Monday steamers:—Cabin, $90 gold; Steerage, $35, currency. Rates of passage from New York to Halifax—Cabin, $20; Steerage, $10. In gold. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, New York.
Or, O'DONNELL & FAULK, Managers,
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NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Through Line to California via Panama Railroad.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Sailing from New York on the 5th and 20th of EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday.

Passage lower than by any other line.

For information address
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
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Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. H. WEBB, President. CHAS. DANA, Vice Pres.
Office—54 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 3 3 9m

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
Or to THOMAS T. SEARLE,
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NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXandria, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL,
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line will commence loading on SATURDAY, 20th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent. 30}
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE,
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
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FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1} No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

LORILLARD'S OUTSIDE LINE.
FOR NEW YORK.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHTS.
Goods by weight, 10 cents per 100 lbs., gross.
Measurement goods, 4 cents per cubic foot.
Freights received at all times, and insurance guaranteed at three-eighths per cent.
For further information, apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
7 2} Pier 19 North Wharves.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

BRISTOL LINE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON,
VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD, CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, adjoining Desbrosses Street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4·30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant route to the White Mountains. Travelers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester or Boston.

State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier in New York.
6 1 5m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

FOR CAPE MAY.
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.

The splendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain INGRAM, leaving Pier 19 above Vine street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9·15 A. M., and returning from Cape May on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

FARE......$2·25, including Carriage Hire.
Servants...$1·50, " "
Children...$1·25, " "
Season Tickets, $10. Carriage Hire extra.

The Lady of the Lake is a fine sea-boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.
G. H. HUDDELL.
CALVIN TAGGART.
Office—No. 38 N. DELAWARE Avenue. [6 30tf

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8·30 and 9·50 A. M., and 3·50 P. M.

The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8·30 and 9·50 A. M., and 3·50 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6·50 A. M., 12·50, and 3·30 P. M. Stopping at Chester and Hook each way.

Fare, 10 cents between all points.

Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3 tf

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PHILADELPHIA AND TRENton Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, July 18, 10 A. M	Saturday, July 18, 2 P. M

Sunday July 19, to Burlington Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

Monday, July 20, 12 M.	Monday, July 20, 4 P. M
Tuesday, " 21, 1 P. M	Tuesday, " 21, 5 P. M
Wed'day, " 22, 1½ P. M	Wed'day, " 22, 5½ P. M
Thursday, " 23 2½ P. M	Thursday, " 23, 5½ P. M
Friday, " 24, 2½ P. M	Friday, " 24, 6½ P. M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.; returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Light freights taken.
L. W. BURNS,
4 28 tf Captain.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way; Excursion 40 cts. 4 11 tf

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid new Steamship TWILIGHT will leave Chesnut street wharf, Philadelphia, at 9 o'clock A. M., and 2½ P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Megargee's wharf, Tacony, Riverton, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning leaves Bristol at 11½ A. M., and 6 P. M. Fare, 25 cents each way. Excursion, 40 cents.
5 30 stf Captain H. CRAWFORD.

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

Repentance.

Sin cannot be torn off without drawing blood from our souls; but if we let it remain on like the poisoned robe, it kills us. Therefore we must tear it off, without shrinking or flinching from the pain it may cost us to do so. We must escape to the mountain, because we are fleeing from Sodom, and because we cannot tarry in Sodom without being consumed by its fire. It is impossible to press this point too strongly; so I will try to enforce what I have said by another parable. On the seashore, many of you must know, there are often rocks. Now, suppose a man walking among these rocks, and finding the stones painful to his feet, thinks he shall walk more easily and pleasantly in the smooth sand below. He quits the rocks and goes down to the sands. The tide is out; the sea is calm; the waves are a long way off: there can be no danger: so he walks on. Presently the wind begins to rise. Still there can be no danger: it is only rounding that jutting cliff: there is plenty of time; and then he will be safe. Meanwhile the sea comes on, gradually, gradually, wave after wave, like so many lines of horsemen in battle array riding on after the other. Every moment they advance a step or two; and before the man has got to the jutting cliff, he sees them dashing against his feet. What is he to do? On one side of him is a steep and rugged ledge of rocks; on the other side the sea, which the wind is lashing into a storm, is rushing towards him with all its might and fury. Would a man in such a plight think of losing another moment? Would he stop to consider whether he should not hurt his hands by laying hold of the sharp stones? Would not he strain every nerve to reach a place of safety, before the waves could overtake him? If his slothfulness whispered to him, "It is of no use; the ledge is very steep; you may fall back when you have got half way; stay where you are; perhaps the wind may drop, or the waves may stop short; and so you will be safe here;" if his slothfulness prompted such thoughts as these, would he listen to them? Would he not reply, "Hard as the task may be, it must be tried, or I am a dead man. God will not work a miracle in my behalf. He will not change the course of the tides, and put a new and strange bridle on the sea to save me from the effects of my own laziness. I have still a few minutes left; let me make the most of them and I may be safe; if they slip away, I must be drowned." This picture is not a mere piece of fancy. Many stories are told of the risks people have run by the coming in of the tide, when they were straying heedlessly along the sands. Some by great efforts, aided by God's good Providence, have escaped. Others have perished miserably. Now the sinner is just in the situation of the man I have been speaking of. On one side of him is the steep ledge of repentance; on the other the fiery waves of the bottomless pit are every moment rolling on toward him. Could his eyes be opened, as the eyes of Elisha's servant were, he would set those fiery waves already beginning to surround him. Is this a situation for a man to stop in? Will any one in such a plight talk about the difficulty of repentance? Let passion cry out, "It is hard to deny one's self;" faith must make answer, "It is harder to dwell amid endless burnings."—*Rev. Wm. Augustus Hare.*

SUMMARY OF RELIGIOUS NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.

—The puerilities that are in some Episcopal churches of England and of America beginning to attach to the celebration of the Lord's Supper, are worse than ridiculous—they are atrocious. A book called "Directorium Anglicanum" has been issued in England in superb style for the direction of clergymen of the Church of England in the celebration of the Communion. Some of the instructions there given rival the absurdest Talmudic precepts. The priest is told that before "mass" he must not wash his teeth, but only his lips, for fear of mingling water with his saliva; and that "after mass he should beware of expectorations until he shall have eaten and drunken," lest by any change he should spit out any atom of the "body" which "shall have remained between his teeth!" The priest is also minutely directed what to do if a fly or spider shall have fallen into the "blood," and what penance he shall do if any of the "blood" shall have dropped upon the table or on the linen cloth; how the blood is to be sucked up, and the wood scraped and the shavings burned, or the linen washed three times over the chalice, and the ashes or the ablution preserved with the relics. Even Rome would be ashamed of these disgusting details, some of which we suppress for decency's sake.—*Independent.*

—Dr. Dyer, now travelling in Europe, writes to the *Protestant Churchman* his opinion of the preachers of the Church of England whom he has heard. Having paid a high compliment to the Bishop of London, whom he calls the best speaker whom he has heard in England, he says:—"After all the preaching I have heard in England, I am led to the conclusion that in the Establishment, at least, the sermons will not compare favorably with the sermons of our clergy in America. A very prominent clergyman of the Church of England called my attention to the matter by asking plainly what my impressions were. I told him what I thought, and he at once remarked that I had formed a correct opinion, and that the reason of their deficiency was in their lack of theological schools. Of one thing I am certain, Evangelical principles have made wonderful progress in the Church of England since my last visit sixteen years ago. It is no longer a despised party. And one reason for it is to be found in the boldness and decision of its leaders. They avow their sentiments without fear or favor. A trimmer is no where. A compromiser is next to no where."

—Bishop Odenheimer recently visited St. Paul's, Trenton, and confirmed eight, making, with a previous confirmation of four in March, twelve. This Church was organized in 1850, and after struggling along for ten years, was closed for a period of four or five years, in debt to the amount of $1600, and finally was offered at Sheriff's sale. It was bought in by three energetic laymen of the denomination, reorganized, the services of a clergyman procured, and now numbers about one hundred families, and a Sunday-School of three hundred and fifty children.

—The Rev. H. N. Bishop, D. D., rector of St. John's church, Chicago, has accepted a call to the rectorship of St. John's church, Cincinnati, and expects to enter upon the duties of the latter parish early in October next.

—Bishop McIlvaine, in his annual address, reports the transfer of eight ministers to the Ohio Diocese during the past year, and the transfer of thirteen from it to other Dioceses.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The large and important Congregational church at Homer, N. Y., Rev. Dr. Holbrook pastor, voted on the 9th inst., 85 to 14, to "perfect its organization" by withdrawing from Cortland Presbytery, to join its own denomination. It has been connected with the Presbyterian Church on the plan of union since 1808. It voted at the same time to invite twenty neighboring churches to meet with it in convention to form a new Congregational association. The Otsego Presbytery, on the 9th of June, on receiving notice that the Congregational Church of Richfield Springs had become Presbyterian, adopted the following minute, showing that promptitude of action is highly praiseworthy when in the right direction, in reference to the recommendation of the General Assemblies to complete "imperfect organizations":—

Resolved, That we rejoice at its prompt action in this direction, and recommend to all our churches in like relations and circumstances to follow their worthy example.

—It is announced that the Rev. Dr. P. Schaff has received a unanimous call to the Professorship of Church History in the Congregational Theological Seminary at Hartford, Connecticut, which has recently received large additions to its funds. It is not stated what disposition he has made of the call.

—Rev. A. B. Bullions was installed pastor of the Congregational Church in Sharon, Ct., on the 28th of June. A fine parsonage has just been completed at an expense of of about $6000.

—Rev. J. H. Gulliver, D. D., pastor of the New England Church in Chicago, has been elected President of Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., vice Dr. Curtis resigned.

—Forty-two persons united with the Congregational church in North Cornwall, Connecticut, on the 5th instant, forty-one on profession of their faith.

BAPTIST.

—Since the year 1813 the American Baptist Mission Board have sent sixty missionaries to Burmah, who have reduced three Karen dialects to writing, have translated the Bible, prepared and printed dictionaries, grammars, and school books, created a religious literature, raised up and educated native teachers, organized schools, and built churches. According to the minutes of the Burmese Baptist Convention for 1868, there are now 287 churches, 63 ordained, and 309 unordained native preachers, 15,983 communicants, and 4015 pupils in schools.

—The St. Louis *Record* says:—"During the absence of Dr. Osborne (Baptist) from the city, his pulpit has been supplied, not by clergymen from abroad, but by laymen of his own congregation—E. W. Pattison, J. P. Colby, E. D. Jones, and Dr. Ives, have all held forth. Once only, did the committee go out of the congregation for a supply, and then they went for a layman, Jonathan Jones, Esq., of the Commercial College, who gave an instructive and interesting discourse."

—The Madison Avenue Church, New York, have acted promptly and cordially in selecting a successor to Dr. Weston. They have invited the Rev. J. F. Elder, of Orange, N. J., to become their pastor, and have accompanied the call by the offer of $6000 as the salary.

—On the 6th of June the Rev. James J. Kane, of Brooklyn, a graduate of Lewisburg University, was commissioned a chaplain in the navy, to fill a vacancy.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—According to the yearly summary of the statistics of the United Presbyterian Church, compared with the returns of 1867, the reports of this year show an increase in numerical strength and in contributions. The estimate of salaries to ministers, though defective, shows that the average salary of pastors is $883·69, which, including the amount paid for supplies, will make the actual average nearly eight hundred dollars per annum.

—The Congregational Church in Richland, N. Y., one of those churches which in 1801 were united with Presbyteries according to the plan of union, has accepted the advice of the General Assemblies that such churches "should perfect their organization," and has become thoroughly Presbyterian.

METHODIST.

The Methodist papers contain now and then a protest, from some lover of the olden times, against the taste for magnificence and fashion that is growing in that denomination, as a result of its growth in numbers, popularity, and wealth. There seems to be not a little occasion for fear. Notice the official appeal in behalf of the Metropolitan Church to be built in Washington as a centenary memorial. It will rival the cathedrals of Europe in its relics and its splendor.

"Everything connected therewith will be sacred in its association. The vestibules will be paved with marble from the temple on Moriah; the pulpit and altar made of cedar from Lebanon; and all the windows dedicated to the memory of prominent members of our Church who have gone to their reward—such as Asbury, Hedding, McKendree, Roberts, Waugh, Strange, Raper, Bigelow, Olin, Fisk, Bangs, Dempster, Judge McLean, Governor Wright, and many others. In each of these windows will be a beautiful scripture design and inscription, but no likeness of any person, living or dead."

—The Rev. A. N. Fisher, of the Nevada Conference, on his way home from General Conference, of which he was a member, stopped at Salt Lake City, and at the request of the Prophet, preached in the great temple. He had an audience of some six thousand persons, to whom he preached a sound Methodist sermon, very much to their gratification, and, it is to be hoped, to their edification.

—Amended Centenary returns thus far give $8,577,561·38 as the total Centenary contributions of the Church in 1866. No report has yet been made by the Central Illinois Conference. The Philadelphia Conference also has yet a supplementary report to make.

WESLEYAN.

The Wesleyan General Conference of the United States has decided to allow women to vote; also, to drop from their communion all churches tolerating members connected with Masonry or other secret societies.

UNIVERSALISTS.

The *Ambassador*, an organ of the Universalists, estimates the church property of that denomination at ten, if not twenty times what it was a quarter of a century ago; and calls attention to the fact that they now have schools for the education of their ministry, and a higher tone exists among its membership.

CATHOLIC.

A well-informed correspondent of the *Messager Franco-Americain*, of this city, writing from Ottawa, gives the cause of the "social inferiority" of the conquered, despised, poor, and morally weak French Canadians." The main cause, he says, is "the systematic ignorance in which the clergy has kept the population." He adds:—

"There is no instruction to any degree in this country; the public schools are an enigma, a shameless farce. If, perchance, children learn how to read, they scarcely ever see any other book but the little catechism and a sacred history. They have, it is true, for the sake of saving appearances, a grammar and a volume of French exercises; but they learn neither—no geography; of history not a word; of natural philosophy, or mathematics, or arithmetic, not the slightest conception. In some immense parishes only one school is found, where children come sometimes from long distances, and where they spend a few hours in looking at their teacher, who is getting perplexed among the four rules of arithmetic. The village priest is near, carefully watching to prevent the surreptitious introduction of any elementary works of any scientific character. A wealthy gentleman had some years ago distributed to the schools in his seigneury a small treatise upon Agricultural Chemistry; when the cure discovered it, and, having examined the work, ordered its immediate expulsion, as 'he had not found,' said he, 'a single word upon the Virgin Mary in the whole book.' What grieves me is, that the French Canadians are an intelligent, a very intelligent people, and that they have become such a flock of sheep."

RAILROAD LINES,

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after WEDNESDAY, May 13, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

At 6·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; Scranton at 4·05 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train passing Bethlehem at 11·55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10·20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate Stations.

At 1·45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2·35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope, and at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 3·15 P. M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 4·15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington.

At 5·00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 A. M., 11·50 Noon, 2·06 and 8·30 P. M.

11·50 A. M. and 2·06 P. M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6·05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·00 and 7·00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·30, 10·45 A. M. and 3·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 7 P. M., 11 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on east Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·55 P. M.

On and after Monday, June 15, an additional Train will leave Philadelphia for Media and Intermediate Points at 5·30 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going West will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take Wearing Apparel only, as Baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

Philadelphia, April 1st, 1868. 4 10§

FOR CAPE MAY VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing SATURDAY, July 18, 1868.

Trains leave as follows for Cape May:—

9·00 A. M., Cape May Express, due at 12·25 (noon).

3·15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due at 7·15 P. M.

4·00 P. M., Fast Express, due at 6·55 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

6·30 A. M., Morning Mail, due at 10·06 A. M.

9·00 A. M., Fast Express, due at 12·07 P. M.

5·00 P. M., Cape May Express, due at 8·22 P. M.

Sunday Mail and Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. Returning leaves Cape Island at 5·10 P. M. Excursion Tickets $3.

Cape May Freight trains leave Camden daily at 9·20 A. M., and Cape Island at 6·45 A. M.

Commutation Tickets between Philadelphia and Cape May, at the following rates:—

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50, for sale at the office of the Company in Camden, N. J.

Through Tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel), where orders can also be left for Baggage, which will be called for and checked at residences by the Union Transfer Company.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, at 8·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Cape May, 9·00 A. M., 3·15 P. M., and 4 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation train at 6·00 P. M.

Bridgeton and Salem Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 (noon).

Commutation Checks between Philadelphia and all stations at reduced rates.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

July 2, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, trains will leave the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

At 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leave Rising Sun at 5·15 A. M. and Oxford at 6 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Cars attached, will run on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·05 A. M.; Oxford, 11·45 A. M.; and Kennett, 1 P. M.; connecting at West Chester Junction with a train for Philadelphia.

On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS Train leaves Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M.; runs through to Oxford.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 7.15 A. M. connects at Oxford with daily line of stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Maryland.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,

4 10§ General Superintendent.

THROUGH LINE BETWEEN WASHINGTON PHILADELPHIA, AND NEW YORK.

Trains between Washington and New York are now run as follows, viz.:—

FOR NEW YORK, without change of cars.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7·45 A. M., 12·30 and 7 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7·45 and 12·15 P. M., and 4·30 and 7 P. M.

ON SUNDAY.

Leave for New York and Philadelphia at 7 P. M. only.

SLEEPING CARS for New York on 7 P. M. train daily.

Through Tickets to Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, can be had at the Station Office at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office in the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

See Baltimore and Ohio Railroad advertisement and schedule between Washington, Baltimore, Annapolis, and the West.

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.

L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.

2 25†] GEO. S. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day. [7 22] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

227† JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, May 4, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·35 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·00 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45 and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 1·00, and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Collegeville take 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Collegeville at 7·01 A. M. and 1·39 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5·00 and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M., 1·50 and 10·10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 5·25 A. M., 9·35 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 7·06 A. M., and 11·40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10·10 and 11·45 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30, 11·00 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·45 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3·55 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M., and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT MAY 11, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10·00 A. M.
Fast Line	12·00 M.
Erie Express	12·00 M.
Paoli Accom. Nos. 2, 3, and 4—1·00, 6·00 and 10·30	P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail	11·15 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.
Accommodation	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	1·35 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	5·00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, Nos. 2 and 3, 3·40 and	7·10 P. M.
Day Express	5·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street,

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,

4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train, and 3¾ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, 9¼ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·10 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher, No. 326 CHESNUT Street below Fourth.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK AND WAY PLACES, FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 3·30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3·00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 5·30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 5·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6 and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P. M. for Riverton and 3·30 P. M. for Palmyra.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington, and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare $3.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare $3·25.

At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

The 9·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets at Chesnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, From Kensington Depot.

At 7·00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS, From Market St. Ferry (upper side.)

At 8 A. M., 1, 4, and 6·15 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 1 and 4 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Fifty pounds of baggage only are allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to one dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

Tickets sold and baggage checked direct through to Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven, Providence, Newport, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Suspension Bridge.

An additional Ticket Office is located at No. 828 Chesnut street, where Tickets to New York and all important points North and East may be procured. Persons purchasing Tickets at this Office can have their baggage checked from residence or hotel to destination by Union Transfer Baggage Express.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA. Will leave from foot of Courtland street at 7 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., and 12 night via Jersey City and Camden; at 6·30 P. M. via Jersey City and Kensington; at 10 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M. via Jersey City and West Philadelphia.

From Pier No. 1 North River at 5·30 A. M. Accommodation, and 2 P. M. Express, via Amboy and Camden. WILLIAM H. GATZMER,

6 15§ Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

commencing MONDAY, April 13, 1868. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and Intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 12·00 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 3·30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Perryville and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at New Castle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 12.00 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, 7·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M. (daily), 1·30 4·15 and 7·30 (daily) P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9·40 A. M., Express; 2·25 P. M., Express; 6·25 P. M., Express; 8·55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE,

Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at North-East, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through tickets to all points West, South, Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

48§ H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE!

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO ATLANTIC CITY.

On and after SATURDAY, July 4, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·15 A. M.
Mail	7·30 A. M.
Freight, with passenger car attached	9·15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.
Returning, leave Atlantic	
Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.
Mail	4·20 P. M.
Freight, with passenger car	11·40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7·10 A. M.
Accommodation	5·50 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Arco and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street	5·30 P. M.
Returning, leaves Arco	6·25 A. M.

Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street	10·15 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield	1·00 P. M. and 3·15 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic, Leaves Vine street	7·30 A. M.
Leaves Atlantic	4·20 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

Additional ticket offices have been located at No. 625 CHESNUT Street.

7 3 tf D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, to the Northwest, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Philadelphia	11·15 P. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·20 A. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	8·50 P. M.
Erie Express	leaves Philadelphia	12·00 noon
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	10·05 A. M.
Elmira Mail	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	6·28 P. M.
" "	arrives at Lock Haven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Erie	11·00 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	10·15 P. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	7·10 A. M.
Erie Express	leaves Erie	7·40 P. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	5·00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,

111 General Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

July 20, at 10 o'clock, at No. 230 S. Twenty-first street, by catalogue, the entire parlor, dining-room, and chamber furniture; hair mattresses, fine Brussels and ingrain carpets, etc., in use but a short time, and in excellent order. Also, the kitchen furniture. 7 16 3t

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE VELVET, WILTON, BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, HAIR MATTRESSES, CHANDELIERS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning

July 21, at 10 o'clock at No. 1026 Walnut street, by catalogue, the superior household furniture, comprising oak dining room, cedar sycamore, and other chamber furniture (including elegant cedar wardrobe, bedstead etc.), fine velvet wilton Brussels, and other carpets; fine hair mattresses, chandeliers, refrigerators, kitchen refrigerators, kitchen furniture, etc. 7 18 2t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC.

On Tuesday Next

July 21, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange:—

Executors' Sale Estate of JAMES GALBRAITH, deceased.

Three-story Brick Tavern and Dwelling, No. 3 Callowhill street.

Same Estate—2 Brick Dwellings No. 149 Dana street.

Same Estate—2 Brick Dwellings No. 151 Dana street.

Same Estate—Frame Dwelling Peggstreet, between New Market and Front.

Same Estate—6 Three-story Brick Dwellings, New Market street, between Noble and Pegg.

Same Estate—Lot, Second street, south of Huntingdon.

Same Estate—Lot, Lehigh avenue.

2 Three-story Brick Dwellings Nos. 608 and 610 S. Eighteenth street, below South.

Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 520 South Tenth street, below Lombard.

Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling and Stable No. 1810 Mt. Vernon street, 36 feet front.

Modern Three-story Brick Residence, No. 2130 Green street, 40 feet front.

2 shares Kensington National Bank.

7 shares Consolidation National Bank.

6 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank.

22 shares Northern Liberties' Gas Co.

10 shares Union Mining and Smelting Co. N. C.

749 shares Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railway Co.

Catalogues now ready. 7 17 3t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Sale at No. 529 Chesnut street.

VERY SUPERIOR WALNUT FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, FINE BRUSSELS CARPETS, BOOK-CASES, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms by catalogue—Very superior parlor furniture, handsome walnut chamber furniture; walnut and oak extension tables; sideboards; handsome secretary book-case; large mahogany book-cases; two French plate pier mirrors; large counter tables; walnut and oak counting-house and office furniture; fine Brussels and other carpets; Canton mattings; oil paintings and engravings; six very superior sewing machines, made by excellent makers; feather beds, etc.

CANE SEAT AND WINDSOR CHAIRS.

12 dozen walnut cane seat dining and sitting-room and chamber chairs.

3 dozen Windsor chairs, new. [7 17 2t

C. D. McCLEES & CO. (SUCCESSORS TO McClelland & Co.), Auctioneers, No. 506 MARKET Street. 1 2†

SALE OF 900 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.

On Thursday morning,

July 23, at 10 o'clock we will sell by Catalogue, for cash, 900 cases Men's, Boys', and Youth's Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc. Also, a general assortment of Women's, Misses, and Children's wear. [7 18 4t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Ashurst Building, No. 240 MARKET street.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.

LAST WEEK OF THE SUMMER SEASON.

THE BEST BILL EVER OFFERED.

R. M. Carroll in his Great Specialities.

Great Hit of the Lugard Burlesque.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15,

BENEFIT OF ARCHY HUGHES.

The FALL and WINTER SEASON will commence Monday, September 7, with Hooley's Minstrels. 7 15 6t

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,

in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—ENGELKE'S Promenade Concerts every SATURDAY from 4 to 6 P. M. FISCHER'S Ice-cream served in the Foyer. Admission 25c.

6 tickets, $1; 40 tickets, $5. 7 16 3t*

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 6 10§

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers

SHARPE & THOMSON,

1 27 stu th 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—Trains between WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE and WASHINGTON AND THE WEST are now run as follows, viz:—

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7·00, 7·45, and 12·30 P. M., and 2·00, and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR ALL WAY STATIONS.

Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7·00 A. M., and 2·00 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR WAY STATION SOUTH OF ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION.

Leave at 6·15 and 7·00 A. M., and at 2·00 and 4·35 P. M.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

Leave at 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. No trains to or from Annapolis on Sunday.

ON SUNDAY.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave at 7·45 A. M., and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR WAY STATIONS.

Leave at 7·45 A. M., and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST.

Leave daily, except Saturday and Sunday, at 7·45 A. M., 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

On Saturday at 7·45 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.

On Sunday at 4·30 and 8·45 P. M. only, connecting at Relay Station with trains from Baltimore to Wheeling, Parkersburg, etc.

Through Tickets to the West can be had at the Washington Station Ticket Office at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office of the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

For New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, see advertisement of "Through Line."

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.

L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.

2 25†] GEORGE S. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND ALL POINTS NORTH and EAST, and for all Stations on Camden and Amboy and Connecting Railroads, from Walnut street wharf.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

Freight for all way points on the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg, and Burlington County Railroads, forwarded at 12 o'clock Noon.

For Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, Rocky Hill and all points on the New Jersey and Belvidere Railroads, forwarded at 2½ P. M.

For New York, at 12, 2½, and 5 P. M.

Freight received from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods.

WALTER FREEMAN, Agent,

No. 226 S. Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

27†

GEORGE PLOWMAN.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED

To No. 134 DOCK Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

AMONG THE DEAD.

Scenes at the New York Morgue—Hunting for Missing Friends.

The New York Morgue was crowded yesterday with men, women, and children. Many would gaze for hours, as if only to gratify a morbid curiosity. Mr. O'Brien, of the Dead-house, says that he has slept but little during the past week, for, night and day, the place has been besieged with those anxious to get bodies admitted or removed. The rush has been so great that even the Warden was forced to leave the hospital, and help the Morgue attendants. The bodies, while lying on the slabs, are frequently drenched with carbolic acid, and a constant spray of Croton water is kept running upon their breasts. The scene at the Dead-house yesterday was enough to make the gayest sad. Men with large brawny arms came and went with coffins and dead bodies. In a court between the Dead-house and the shed, red coffins were piled up like cord-wood. Here were little coffins for children; in the corner was a blue coffin, while in the shed and Dead-house, square boxes, cracked coffins, and stretchers were lying in all positions. Every two or three minutes some one wanted to see the Keeper who had charge of the dead. Among others was a spare woman about 35 years of age. She was in search of her husband. Mr. O'Brien, after listening to her description, went to a coffin and wrenched off the lid. Who ever saw such a sight? The stench was suffocating. What the night before was a human being was now a bloated mass of corruption. "Oh, my God!" exclaimed the woman, "my husband; Oh, my —." At this juncture another woman inquired for her son. She could not find his body in the Morgue—was he dead or in the hospital? An attendant swore he knew nothing about the living, he could not keep track of the dead. "Go through the wards," said he, "and may be you can find him."

More people came; some wept, others swore. The woman first spoken of wrung her hands and paced up and down the court in despair. At last she went up to the coffin, and in a pleading voice she said:—

"Heavens above me, what shall I do? God of mercy, I want him buried in Calvary" (she was a Catholic, and could not bear the thought of having her husband buried in unconsecrated ground). "What is a going to become of me? Last night, poor John, poor John, you was at work; why did you die before you bid me good-bye? My husband, since last night here you are. My God, to think you have come to this."

Here she took hold of the green and putrid hand of her husband, shook it, and broke into a new paroxysm of grief.

"Oh," said she, "you used to be called the handsomest man in New York. Ah how—oh speak to me only one word, John, one word! My darling, my darling John."

The attendants of the dead house handled the bodies with as little unconcern as they would so many beeves. Yesterday morning the coffins were piled up in the court ten feet high. At noon they were sent on to Ward's Island for interment. In the dead house shed were a number of bodies so far decomposed that the maggots fairly consumed them. They resembled heaps of moving flaxseed more than human bodies. Some of the dead were packed in ice, but for the most part they were laid out in rough wooden coffins. It was a strange sight from the threshold of the Dead house. On one side, death and putrefaction; on the other, beautiful grounds and waving elms.

In the hospital are a number of patients suffering from sun-stroke, and of the 95 cases received since the 14th of July, only nine have been lost. Mr. Brennan, the Warden, is the presiding genius, and he is a great favorite with the patients because he is so funny. One thing is certain, he is obliging to visitors. The hospital is well ventilated, and everything is "as neat as a pin." The Warden says that the principal reason they are so successful with their patients is because they pay great attention to cleanliness and ventilation. Much has been said touching the cause of sun-stroke. Everybody has a favorite remedy, and every one thinks he will be the last to die. Cabbage leaves are in great demand since the heated term commenced. Those who have no cabbage leaves for their hats will find much benefit from using wet paper. It is generally acknowledged that when spirituous liquors are used in large quantities sunstroke is more frequent. When the yellow fever prevails, almost the first victims are the dissipated.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

"LIGHT AT LAST."

The Strike at the Gas Works—The Trustees Accede to the Demand of the Workmen and they Resume Operations.

Considerable annoyance has been occasioned to our citizens in consequence of the strike for higher wages, by the employes of the Gas Works. The city last night presented the appearance it did some thirty years ago, when such a thing as gas was unknown and it was with extreme difficulty that pedestrians could navigate along the thoroughfares. Many who had occasion to be abroad provided themselves with lanterns. All the shops closed at an early hour, they finding too few customers to warrant them in expending the amount necessary for the purchase of material with which to display their wares.

As a consequence of the strike, the candle and oil dealers reaped a harvest, and we doubt whether a "dip" or a pint of coal oil could be purchased in any store in the city.

All apprehension of any further difficulty now is at an end, for the Board of Trustees of the Gas Works have acceded to the demands of the workmen, and they have resumed operations. Yesterday we chronicled the fact that the representatives of the Board had refused to yield to the workmen, but since our last issue they held a meeting, at which the subject was fully discussed, and they decided for the sake of the city to give way.

This morning the Board visited the works and stated the conclusion which had been arrived at, viz:—to give the advance of 25 per cent., and the employees immediately re-commenced their labors of lighting up the furnaces.

Chief Engineer Brown waited upon us this morning, and stated that there would be gas on hand to-night, but advises our citizens to use it sparingly.

A noticeable exception to the almost universal gloom which overcast the city last night, was the "Inquirer Building," which was lighted by means of an automatic gas generator placed in the front office. The jets were large and brilliant, and cast a fine reflection on the buildings opposite and attracted the attention of many people who stopped to examine the apparatus.

A BOAT RACE ON THE DELAWARE.—Next Saturday a grand boat race will take place on the Delaware river, at seven o'clock in the evening. The contest is open to all persons, the conditions being that none but gilling skiffs 18 feet and over will be entered; each to be rowed by a single man; the total weight to be about 1600 pounds. The boats will start from Poplar street wharf and proceed to a point in the cove at the lower end of Petty's Island, a distance of two miles, and return.

The prize to be given to the winner consists of a splendid gold medal, gotten up for the occasion, and may be seen at Captain John G. Smith's, corner of Delaware avenue and Poplar streets. Mr. Henry Bornman will act as judge, and W. W. Abel as referee.

CAPE ISLAND will present this evening more than its ordinary attractions. At Congress Hall there will be a pleasant time on the occasion of a combination fete, consisting of a grand concert and hop, under the management of Mr. Mark Hassler. The 4 o'clock express train is put on the road to-day, and there will doubtless be many more arrivals at the Island this evening than usual.

FOR CAPE ISLAND.—The West Jersey Railroad Company to-day commence running their four o'clock afternoon express train for Cape Island, so popular last season, only they make still better time than then, running through in less than three hours. This train makes no way stops, and carries only through passengers. The returning train leaves Cape Island at 9 A. M., and is due in Philadelphia at 12 o'clock noon.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—During the week ending at noon to-day, there have been 555 deaths, being an increase of 134 over the corresponding period last year. Of these 204 were adults, and 351 minors; males, 305; Females, 250; Boys, 186; girls, 165; of these 102 were of foreign birth; 422 belonged to the United States; 31 were unknown; 43 colored; 15 from Almshouse; and 10 from the country.

The various Wards were credited as follows:—1st, 25; 2d, 26; 3d, 22; 4th, 86; 5th, 25; 6th, 16; 7th, 44; 8th, 12; 9th, 12; 10th, 14; 11th, 17; 12th, 14; 13th, 17; 14th, 12; 15th, 28; 16th, 19; 17th, 22; 18th, 22; 19th, 37; 20th, 29; 21st, 12; 22d, 8; 23d, 7; 24th, 12; 25th, 7; 26th, 24; 27th, 20; 28th, 4.

The principal causes of death were:—Apoplexy, 8; congestion of the brain, 36; convulsions, 43; coup-de-soleil, 50; consumption, 24; cholera infantum, 140; cholera morbus, 7; diseases of the heart, 7; debility, 14; dysentery, 8; diarrhœa, 17; drowned, 10; typhoid fever, 11; inflammation of brain, 16; marasmus, 18; old age, 9; palsy, 6.

RECORDER'S CASES.—Edward Martin, who resides in Duponceau street with a woman named Sarah Lewis, had a quarrel with her yesterday afternoon, and struck her in the face several times. Sarah had him arrested for assault and battery, and Recorder Given committed him to answer.

C. W. Weatherby, Captain of the Silver Wave, one of the excursion steamboats on the Schuylkill, was charged with assault and battery on the person of James McKeever. It is alleged that the Captain put him off the boat for refusing to pay his fare, and when on shore, together with others, beat him. McKeever says he offered the money, which was not accepted. The Captain was held in $600 bail by Recorder Given to answer.

John Woodward was held in $1000 bail by the same magistrate, for relieving John Turner of a pocket-book containing $50, at Front and Noble streets.

CRICKET.—To-day a "picked eleven" from among our best cricket-players started on a Northern tour. The company consists of the following gentlemen:—

Charles Cadwalader, John W. Hoffman, Harry Magee, James P. Sims, and William W. White, of the Germantown Club.

R. Loper Baird, John Large, Charles Newhall, and Daniel Newhall, of the Young America Club.

Joseph Hopkinson and Horace Magee, of the Philadelphia Club.

Their tour will extend to Toronto, where they will play the "best eleven" of the civilian devotees of the game, and also the "military eleven" just vanquished in New York. They will also visit and play the "best elevens" in Montreal, Quebec, and Boston, and at Long Branch they will engage in a contest with the St. George's Club of New York. The trip will occupy about two weeks. May success attend it.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—JUDGE PIERCE.—John Winters, convicted of a charge of obtaining goods by means of fraudulent orders, was called up for sentence. As he is an old offender, having served a term of nine months for a similar offense, he was sentenced to five years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

William Finnegan, convicted of robbery, was sentenced to one year in the Eastern Penitentiary.

The case of Philip Madden, convicted of assault and battery with intent to kill Gilbert Ball, colored, was called up for sentence. The defense asked to have examined witnesses to prove an *alibi*. This was allowed; after which sentence was postponed.

TO PLEASURE-SEEKERS.—Pleasure-seekers and tourists will find an opportunity of gratifying their desires in a good and at the same time cheap manner by availing themselves of the facilities offered by the Catawissa Railroad. This company are issuing tickets, good until November 1, with the privilege of laying over at any point, at greatly reduced prices, to Niagara Falls, Montreal, Quebec, River Saguenay, White Mountain Lake Champlain, Lake George, Saratoga Springs, etc. Guide books, descriptive of the route, and all necessary information, can be obtained at the Company's office, No. 625 Chesnut street.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO BLOW OPEN A SAFE.—Last night thieves entered the gold-beating establishment of Robert Ramsley, No. 210 Dock street, through the rear door. They then went to work at the safe, which contained a considerable amount of the precious metal. A hole was drilled through the door in the vicinity of the lock, the powder filled in, and the match applied, but, fortunately for the proprietor of the place, the explosion did not force open the door. It is thought the robbers were frightened off immediately after the unsuccessful attempt. They took nothing from the place.

THE THERMOMETER.—The following is a statement of the thermometer for the week ending to-day.

Date.	*6 A. M.*	*12 M.*	*3 P. M.*
July 12	79	91½	95
July 13	85	95	98
July 14	85	96	97
July 15	81	94½	98
July 16	86	95	96
July 17	78	87	90
July 18	75	86	...

AN IMPOSTOR.—A man was arrested this morning at a house at Belgrade and Marlborough streets. He represented himself as connected with the Gas Works, and had come to fix the metre. Not believing his statement the gentleman of the place handed him over to the custody of a policeman. He will be heard this afternoon at the Central Station.

EXCURSION OF A FIRE COMPANY.—The Niagara Hose Company (No. 15) will give a grand excursion to Silver Maple Grove, on Monday. A fine brass and string band have been engaged. During the day a base-ball and target shooting match will come off on the grounds. Boats will leave Almond street wharf at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. Tickets 50 cents.

AN OWNER WANTED.—George Black, the escaped convict who was captured yesterday in the lower part of the city, had in his possession a silver watch and a gold Masonic mark, bearing the inscription, "Girard Mark Lodge, No. 214." The name of the original owner had been erased. An owner is wanted for both these articles.

A HEAVY ROBBERY.—Some time last night a lot of silver-ware, dresses, and jewelry, to the amount of $3000, were stolen from the residence of Mr. Reisky, fur dealer, No. 1111 Mount Vernon street. We were unable to learn any of the particulars, more than that the servant is suspected of having committed the theft. She is among the missing this morning.

A WIFE-BEATER.—John Smith, residing in Devil's avenue, Seventeenth Ward, was before Alderman Eggleton this morning, charged with having cruelly beaten his wife. It is alleged that during the assault he seized a hand-saw, which he applied in an unmerciful manner to her back. He was committed for trial.

THE WEATHER.—The heat to-day is not nearly so intense as it was during the early part of the week. But one additional case of sun-stroke is announced, and that is, an unknown man who was found lying on the lot near the Fairmount rolling mills. He was removed to the St. Joseph's Hospital.

INTERFERING.—George Fulton was held by Alderman Jones in $600 bail to answer the charge of interfering with the workmen at the City Gas Works, Twenty-third and Market streets, and with committing an assault and battery on one of the foremen.

SUN-STRUCK.—At about half-past 10 o'clock this morning Samuel Rodgers, aged twenty-five years, while painting a building in the western part of the city, was sun-struck. He was removed to his residence, No. 1344 Carlton street, and is not expected to recover.

DROWNED.—Two lads, residing in Monroe street, between Third and Fourth streets, were drowned last evening, while bathing in the Delaware, off Morris' wharf, in the First Ward.

FINE STATIONERY, CARD ENGRAVING and Card Plate Printing in every variety,
DREKA,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

THIRD EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

The War Record of Senator Sawyer, of South Carolina.

Generals Grant, Sherman, and and Sheridan on their Western Trip.

The Latest European Market Reports.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Senator Sawyer, of South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—A statement has been published impugning the loyalty of Hon. Frederick A. Sawyer, Senator elect from South Carolina. There is the authority of General Bennett, who was in command of Charleston following the surrender of that city, for saying the statement is wholly destitute of truth, and that Mr. Sawyer left the Rebels during the war to escape conscription, and gave unmistakable evidence of his thorough sympathy with the Union cause.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Mr. Tipton introduced a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from Nebraska city to intersect the Union Pacific Railroad. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Nye called up the joint resolution for the restoration of Commander Hughes, U. S. Navy, to the active list, which was passed.

Mr. Cattell reported from the Committee on Finance a recommendation for the indefinite postponement of the resolution of the Constitutional Conventions of Georgia and Mississippi asking losses from the Government. Agreed to.

Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) called up the bill in relation to corporations created by laws of the United States. It authorizes the transfer from State to Federal courts of suits against corporations created by the action of Congress, upon the corporation filing a statement that such cases involve questions arising under the laws and treaties of the United States.

Mr. Trumbull states that the necessity arises from an evil growing out of suits brought against the Pacific and the railroads chartered by the United States, upon which injunctions are placed in State Courts, as has been done in the city of New York.

Mr. Cole thought that it might be against the interests of private parties having a cause of action against railroad companies, and suggested laying the bill over.

Mr. Henderson, too, feared that it might operate as a substantial denial of justice to private individuals in litigation with railroad companies.

The bill was then passed—yeas, 30; nays, 13.

Mr. Morton (Ind.) called up the bill to authorize the construction of bridges across the Ohio river. It is a bill of a general character (recently published) placing restrictions on the erection of bridges with a view to prevent the obstruction of navigation, subject to the supervision of the Secretary of War.

Mr. Van Winkle (W. Va.) addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill, arguing that the proposed span to be required over the main channel, five hundred feet, is impracticable and unnecessary, as well as dangerous. He said it was aimed at two bridges now building.

Mr. Morton replied that he had submitted the testimony of merchants and Board of Trade of Cincinnati and Pittsburg, and pilots of the Ohio river, in petitions to this body, showing the necessity of the five hundred feet span for the protection of navigation. He said no opposition was made except by two railroad companies that want to build two cheap bridges, and would for that purpose imperil the commerce of the country. He read from reports by Colonel Roberts, in charge of engineering on the Ohio river, and by Colonel Warren, to show the necessity and feasibility of the five hundred feet span. He insisted that bridges can be built as cheaply with five hundred as with three hundred feet span.

After further discussion, Mr. Conness (Cal.) insisted on the special order, the bill for the protection of the rights of American citizens abroad, which was taken up.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Laflin (N. Y.), from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to print 10,000 copies of the Internal Revenue law, as passed—6000 for the House and 4000 for the Treasury Department. Adopted. Also a resolution to establish a stationery bureau in the District of Columbia, where all the Departments shall obtain supplies of stationery.

On a statement by Mr. Jenckes that that subject was being considered by the Committee on Retrenchment, the resolution was withdrawn.

Mr. Ela (N. H.), from the Committee on Printing, reported the joint resolution that no bill be paid by the Treasury for printing specifications of patents above the contract price, except that 70 cents may be added to every thousand words for additional composition, occasioned by a change made in the style of printing by order of the Committee of Patents.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) suggested that Mr. Ela, who had been recently investigating irregularities in connection with the Patent Office printing, should make a statement explanatory of the resolution, or should have his read.

The report was read, embracing facts in relation to the Patent Office printing and the stationery contract for the Interior Department.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.), in view of the statement in the report, asked unanimous consent to offer the following resolution:—

Whereas, The late Commissioner of Patents alleges that he had the approval of the Secretary of the Interior in relation to the expenditures referred to in the report of the Committee on Printing.

Resolved, That a copy of said report be transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior, and that he be directed to communicate to Congress in relation thereto.

Mr. Jenckes (R. I.), defended the Department of the Interior, and the Commissioner of Patents from the charges conveyed in the report.

Mr. Ela replied to Mr. Jenckes' remarks, and gave some illustrations of the mode by which the Government is victimized through contracts made at the Interior Department.

The joint resolution of Mr. Ela was passed, and the resolution offered by Mr. Washburne was adopted.

Mr. Dawes (Mass.), from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution—That in the matter of charges of disloyalty against Mr. Anderson, member from Missouri, and the contestant Switzer, that the testimony be taken in the manner prescribed in the act regulating contested elections. Adopted.

Mr. Dawes from the same Committee reported both the credentials of five Representatives elect from the State of Louisiana and two Representatives from the State of South Carolina, and moved that the test oath be administered to them.

The report was agreed to and the Representatives were sworn in.

Their names are as follows:—From Louisiana—Michael Vidal, J. H. Sypher, J. P. Newsham, James Mann, and J. W. Jasper Blackman. From South Carolina—James H. Goss and B. J. Whitemore.

Mr. Garfield (Ohio) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a joint resolution, providing that in all cases where private soldiers served out their term and enlistment, and were honorably discharged from the service, the Secretary of War shall, on application of the party, remove any charge of desertion that may stand on the roll against such soldier, where there has not been a conviction for desertion by court-martial. Passed.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Governor of South Carolina, transmitting a joint resolution of the Legislature of that State ratifying the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Moorhead (Pa.) made a statement in reference to the tariff bill.

He said that on consultation with its friends, and especially with the Committee of Ways and Means, this morning, it had been concluded that at the late stage of the session it was better not to antagonize the business before the House; and it was very certain that the Tariff bill, if it passed the House, could not pass the Senate at this session. He had consulted, within the last two or three days, with members of the Finance Committee of the Senate, and was satisfied that even if the House passed the bill, the Senate would not take it up and act on it.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

Later Quotations.

LONDON, July 18—Evening.—Consols for money, 94⅜a94½; for account, 94½. United States Five-twenties, 72⅜a72½; Illinois Central, 95½. Erie, 43⅝. Great Western, 36½.

LIVERPOOL, July 18 — Evening. — Cotton heavy. Sales 8000 bales. Shipments of cotton from Bombay to the 14th instant since last report 17,000 bales.

LONDON, July 18—Evening.—Sugar quiet and steady.

ANTWERP, July 18—Evening.—Petroleum firmer at 52f.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and Dent, left Leavenworth this morning for Denver on the Kansas Pacific Railway.

An Omaha despatch says Brigham Young's agent is there making preparations for the reception and transportation of several thousand emigrants to the end of the Union Pacific Railway, where all able-bodied men will be employed in grading and track laying. About 2000 are expected here next week.

Fire in Maine.

PORTLAND, July 18.—The house and store of William W. Ruby, in Newbury street, with their contents, were destroyed by fire last night. The property was insured for $3000 in the Commerce, of Albany, $1500 on the stock in the Commerce, and in Bay State Companies of Worcester.

The Drought in Canada.

OTTAWA, July 18.—The effect of the drought is most disastrous to the crops in the surrounding country.

Arrival of a Steamer.

BOSTON, July 18.—The steamship Tarifa has arrived.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Stocks firm. Chicago and Rock Island, 107⅞; Reading, 95; Canton Company, 45; Erie, 68⅜; Cleveland and Toledo 102⅞; Cleveland and Pittsburg 86½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 108¾; Michigan Central, 117½; Michigan Southern, 92; New York Central, 133⅞; Illinois Central 149½; Cumberland preferred, 34½; Virginia 6s, 56; Missouri 6s, 91; Hudson River, 136; U. S 5-20s, 1862, 114¼; do. 1864, 113½; do. 1865, 112½; new issue 109½; 10-40s, 108¾. Gold, 143⅝. Money unchanged. Exchange, 110½.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Cotton quiet at 31½@32c. Flour dull, and 5@10c. lower. Sales of 6000 bbl. State, $6 25@9 15; Ohio, $8 15@12 60; Western, $6 30@9 85; Southern, $8 25@14 65; California $9 85@12 25. Wheat dull, and declined 1@2c on spring and firmer for winter; white Michigan, $2 70; white California, $2 70; white Canada, $2 80. Corn dull and 1c. lower; sales 89,000 bushels at $1 08. Oats quiet; sales of 26,000 bushels at 81@83c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $28 26. Lard dull. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—Cotton quiet; middlings 32c. Flour dull and nominally unchanged. Wheat heavy; prime red, $2 20; choice, $2 25@2 35; ordinary to fair, $2@2 10. Corn firm; white $1 14@1 15; yellow, $1 14. Oats steady, 85c. Rye unchanged. Provisions firm and unchanged.

New York Stock Quotations, 2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	133¾	Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	82¼
N. Y. and Erie R.	68¾	Chi. and R. I. R.	107⅞
Ph. and Rea. R.	96	Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	109¼
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	92	Gold	143¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	86⅝	Market steady.	
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	80¾		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JULY 18

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

AFTER BOARDS.

$100 5-20s '62.cp	114	100 sh Cata Prf	33¼
$1500 Pa 6s 3 ser	trf. 109	100 do	b66. 33⅜
$5000 Pa R 1 m 6s	100	100 do	34½
$1000 C & Am 6s '83	91¼	100 do	b30. 33⅜
5 sh Acad Music	100	100 do	b60. 33⅜
8 sh Bk N A	242	100 do	33½
4 sh Cam & Am. d b	130	200 do	33¼
200 sh Read R	ls. 48¼	100 do	b60. 33½
100 do	c. 48 1-16	200 do	b60. 33½
200 do	b30. 48⅜	100 do	b5. 33⅜
100 do. Th'day. 48 1 16		100 do	s30. 33½
100 sh Phil & E. Tues.	26¼		

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,
BELOW WALNUT.

An assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 6 5 fmw6m

TRUSSES.

"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS No. 1347 CHESNUT street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 1 20 wfm

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
9 cnw 1 No 11 North SIXTH Street.

HARRIS & NEWHALL,
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 515 MINOR Street, Philadelphia,
Manufacturers of
ENGLISH GLAZED HARDWARE, BLASTING AND MANILLA PAPERS 1 8 6m

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The President's Message to Congress—He Proposes Amendments to the Constitution.

He Does Not Approve of the Electoral College.

Another Tragedy in Boston.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LATER FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Message.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The President this afternoon sent a message to the two Houses of Congress, proposing amendments to the Constitution. He commences by saying:—

"Experience has fully demonstrated the wisdom of the framers of the Federal Constitution under all the circumstances. The result of their labors was as near an approximation to perfection as was compatible with the fallibility of man.

"Such being the estimation in which the Constitution is and has ever been held by our countrymen, it is not surprising that any proposition for its alteration or amendment should be received with reluctance and distrust Whilst this sentiment deserves commendation and encouragement as a useful preventive of unnecessary attempts to change its provisions, it must be conceded that time has developed imperfections and omissions in the Constitution, the reformation of which has been demanded by the best interests of the country."

The first defect he alludes to is in that clause of the Constitution which provides for the election of President and Vice-President through electors, and not by a direct vote of the people, and quotes President's Jackson's recommendation on the subject at considerable length.

Another Tragedy in Boston.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 18.—Obed Jones, of Canton, has been found murdered, and his mother-in-law, a Mrs. Maddern, and the wife of the deceased have been arrested for the crime. He was shot with a pistol, and the discharged weapon was left by his side to give the impression that he had committed suicide. A prosecution was pending against Mrs. Maddern for adultery, in which Jones was to be a prominent witness, and to escape conviction it is believed she committed the murder. There was no evidence against the arrested parties until this morning, when the mother-in-law was overheard to say to Jones' wife, who was confined in the cell with her, that she committed the crime, but they would get out of it if they stuck to the lie they first told.

Passenger Train Thrown from the Track.

A passenger train on the Boston, Clinton, and Fitchburg Railroad was thrown from the track, this forenoon, near Framingham, in consequence of running over a cow. The smoking car, in which were some twenty-five passengers, was broken into fragments, and several of the passengers were very seriously injured.

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The steamship City of Boston took out $105,000 in specie, and the Borussia, $203,000.

New York Stock Quotations—3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R.	133¾	Chi. and N. W. pref.	82¼
N. Y. and E. R.	68¾	Chi. and R. I. R.	107⅞
Ph. and Rea. R.	95¾	Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	109⅜
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	91¾	Gold	143⅝
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	86⅝	Market steady.	
Chi. and N. W. com	80¾		

POLITICAL.

—Dispatches from all points in the Northwest almost universally say that the nominations of the Democratic Convention are received by the Democracy with much coldness and dissatisfaction, while the Republicans seem delighted. They regard the ticket as a very weak one, which they can beat with ease. The nomination of Frank Blair, Jr., is particularly offensive to the Democracy. They regard him as an unprincipled, foul-mouthed traitor, with no real sympathy for the party which has nominated him, and who would probably sell them out if he should by any chance be elected.

—The St. Louis *Democrat* says:—"If any man supposes that the nominations of Seymour and Blair receive enthusiastic support from Democrats, a day with our exchanges would cure him of the notion. With strange unanimity, observers from every part of the country report the same amazement among the Democrats, the same wonder, 'why this thing was done,' the same conviction that Seymour and his record, and Blair and his letter are loads too heavy for any party to carry."

—The "conservative" citizens of Warrensburg, Mo., hearing that a white man of that vicinity had murdered a black woman, brought the fellow into town to suffer indignities. While he was being persecuted, a large crowd around him hooting, yelling, etc., a gentleman present stepped out and asked him:—"What are your politics, my friend?" "I am a Democrat, have always been a Democrat, and always expect to be a Democrat." The hooting immediately subsided.

—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes:—"A staff officer of General Longstreet, now in Washington, tells them that General Grant will poll the entire vote of the Confederate Soldiery in Texas, and that with Chase as the Democratic candidate, five-sixths of the same would stay at home." When I inquired the reason of this, the aide-de-camp said: "Our boys have faith in Grant. He is a 'square' antagonist. We won't get so many promises out of him, but more chance. We don't know so much about these politicians."

—The New York *Express* says:—"A party of Southern delegates to the Convention, in company with detectives, 'did' the slums of the city Monday night. They saw enough of the mysteries and miseries of the metropolis to satisfy their curiosity, until the meeting of another convention at least." They also saw where the Democratic majorities come from.

—A Western paper says that Dan. Voorhees, once very popular with the Western Democracy, is denounced and repudiated by the party in his neighborhood for the part he took in the Convention. His old friends even talk of presenting this Copperhead sage with that Southern adornment, so fashionable in Secession States some years since—a coat of tar and feathers.

THE MARKETS.

The following are the latest quotations for the various articles designated:—

ASHES—DUTY: 2½ ⅌ ct. ⅌ lb.
Pot, 1st st 100 lb 8·25a8·37½
Pearl, 1st sort 10·25a10·37½
CANDLES—DUTY: 2½c ⅌ lb.
Sperm. ⅌ lb...—45 @——
Do. pt L P. & Co— @——
Do. O'J'c'&sy—55 @——
Adam'ne City—21 @—23
Adam's State— @——
COAL—DUTY: 40c. @ $1·25 ⅌ ton.
Li. Orr'l ⅌ ton— @——
Sidney .... — @——
Pictou .... — @——
Anth. ⅌ 2,000 ⅌ 5·00 @ 6·50
COCOA—DUTY: 3 c. ⅌ lb.
Maraca'o gd in bd— a——
Guayaq'il " " 11 a 11½
Para " " — a——
St. Dom'o " " 7½a—8½
COFFEE—DUTY: 5c ⅌ lb.
Java, wh'e ⅌ gold 22½ a 2
Jamaica ....—15 a—15½
Laguayra ......—15½a—16½
Maracaibo ......—15½a—18
St Dom. cash.—14½a—15
COPPER—(KUPFER)—DUTY: Pig and Bar 2½c and Sheathing, 3c ⅌ lb.
Am can Ingot—22½a—23
Sathe'g new (suits) ⅌ lb—33 a——
Sheath'g o.d— — a——
Sheath'g yel.—26 a——
Pig Chile ..— — a——
Bolts ....— — a—33
DRUGS AND DYES—
Alcohol ......— — a——
Aloes, ⅌ lb...— 21 a——
Aloes Soc'trine—75 a—85
Alum ....— 3¼a— 3½
Ant'y reg. gld— — a 11½
Argols ref. gld—21½a—22¾
Arsenic pow'r. g'd a——
Assafetida ...—25 a 40
Balsam Capiva—85 a 95
Balsam Tolu...1 30 a——
Balsam Peru..— — a 3 50
Berries, Pers gl 27 a—31
Berries, Turk — — a——
Bicarb Soda gd 4½a—4¾
Borax, refin'd—32½a—33½
Brimstone, roll— — a— 3¾
Brims'e flor— — a— 5½
Brim'e, rou ⅌ ton 37 00 a38 50
Camph'r ⅌ lb unbd g— a——
Camphor, ref. 1·10 a——
Canthar'des.— — a 1 65
Car. Ammonia—17 a——
Cardamoms.— — a 3 25
Castor Oil ..— — a—30½
Chamomile Fl —15 a—50
Chlorate Potash gold...... 34 a—35
Cochineal Hd gd— a—90
Coch Mex. gold 73 a—75
Copperas Am.— 1½a— 1¾
Cream Tr. g'd— — a—28½
Cubebs E. I..— — a—30
Cutch ....— 15½ a—16
Epsom Salts.— 3¾ a— 4
Gamboge ......—1·75 a2·00
Gum Arabic, sorts ....— 31 a—35
Gum Arabic, 1st ....—45 a—75
Gum Benzoin— 80 a—85
Gum Myrrh, E. I. ....— — a——
Gum Myrrh, Ty........— 55 a——
Gum Trag'st— 35 a—40
Gm Trag., fl. gd 50 a—100
Hyd. Pota Eng and Fr. g'd 3·60 a3·80
Ipecacuanha, Br........ 3 00 a 3·75
Jalap in bd gld—45 a—50
Lac Dye......—25 a—30
Licorice Paste—24 a—40
Madder, Dutch gold ....—12½a—14
Madder, French gold ....— a——
Manna, small flake ....—25a——
Manna, large flake ....1·70a 1·75
Nutgalls, bl. Alp........—35 a——
Oil Berg't.......6 87½a 7·00
Oil Cassia ....— — a 3 50
Oil Lemmon.....3·75a 3·80
Oil Pepperm't— — a 6 50
Oil Orange.....— — a——
Opium, Ty g'd— — a 7·12½
Ox Acid ⅌ lb—34 a——
Phosphorus..— — a 1·00
Prus. Potash.—33½a—35
Quicksilver.—78 a—80
Rhubarb Chi—2 25 a 3·25
Saleratus, c.h—20 a——
S. Am'iac g'd— 8 a—8½
S. Soda, gold.—1·65 a 1 67½
Sarsa'illa, Hon in bd gold — 25 a—30
Sarsa'lla Mex. in bd gold— — a—14
Senna E I..— 26 a——
Senna. Alex — 25 a—28
Shellac ......—37½a—50
Soda Ash ⅌ lb c. gold— — a— 2½
S. Lead. w gd — a—25
Sulph Quin — — a—2·35
Tar. Acid. g— — a—50
Verdigris, g. —51 a—52
Vitriol Blue...—10 a—11
FEATHERS—DUTY: 30 ⅌ c
Prime West'n— 90 a—95
Tennessee.....— 80 a—85
FISH—DUTY: Mackerel $2; Herrings, $1; Salmon $3; Other pickled, $1 50 ⅌ bbl. Other Fish, pickled, Dried, or smoked in smaller packages, 50 cts. ⅌ 100 lbs.
Dry Cod ⅌ cwt 6 00 a 7 00
Pick'l'd Scale— — a——
Pickled Cod. 6·25 a 6 50
Mackr'l No. 1 23 00 a23 25
Mackerel No. 1, small .... 22·00 a22 50
Mack No 2, M. 18 50 a18·50
Mack No. 3 M. 7 75 a 9 00
Sam'r Pic N. 26 00 a27 00
Sal Pic ⅌ tce— — a——
Shad. Ct. No. 1, ⅌ hf. bbl ..— — a——
Her'g Pick'd— — a——
Her'g ⅌ Box— — a——
Herring, No 1—20 a—25
FLAX—DUTY: $15 ⅌ ton.
North Riv. ⅌ lb— 16 a—24
FLOUR AND MEAL—DUTY 20 ⅌ cent.
Sour ....$6·75 a 9 00
State super... 6 75 a 7 35
State ext. do. 7 95 a 9 00
Ex. Amber In., Ohio, & Mich... } 9·50 a11 70
Ohio Shipping... } 9·05 a 9·40
Ohio ex. bds. 9 50 a13 00
Genesee do..11·75 a14·00
Canada Sup.— — a——
Canada ext a— — a——
Brandywine.— — a——
Georgetown— — a——
Califor'a & Oreg'n... } 10 25 a12·70
Alexandria..— — a——
Bal. How'd s— — a——
Rye Flour...... 8 40 a10·35
Corn Meal..... 5 50 a——
co. Brandy'e. 6·2 a 6 30
do. Punch ..29 00 a 9 80
FRUIT—DUTY: Dried, 5c. Almonds 6@10c. shelled and no shelled; other Nuts, 2c.; Dates, 2c.; Sardines 5c.; Grapes 25, and Fruits in Sugar, Syrup and Brandy, 15 ⅌ cent.
Rais. sn ⅌ ck bs 50 a——
Rais. bch & lyr 3 95 a——
Cur'nts, Zt. ⅌ lb—11½a—11½
Citron........ —27 a—28
Almonds Sicily soft shell..—14 a——
Alm'ds shell'd.—40 a—45
FURS AND SKINS—Furs dressed or undressed, on skins. 10 ⅌ cent ad val.;
Beaver, ⅌ pce;
" North ⅌ lb 1 50 a 4·00
" Southern 1 00 a 2·00
" Western. 1·00 a 3 00
Otter No'th pce 3 00 a 7·00
" Western. 5·00 a 5 00
Red Fox N'th—75 a 1 50
Raccoon S'th—10 a——
" West. com—10 a—48
" North ...—50 a 1 00
Mink North'n 3 00 a 8 00
" Western. 3 00 a 7 00
Marten N'th 5 00 a20 00
Goat Cura on '36 a—48
" Mex ⅌ lb.— — a——
Deer Bisal ⅌ lb—46 a—47½
" S. Juan...—44½a——
GRAIN—DUTY: 10a20cts.
Wheat Gen ⅌ bu 2 70 a 2 80
" " Cala... 2·60 a 2 85
" " Ohio.... — — a——
" Mich., w. 2·70 a 2 95
Chicago No. 1, 2 2 a——
do. No. 2. 2 10 a——
do. No. 3 2 0 a——
Milwa'k, No. 1 2 20 a——
do. No. 2 2 10 a——
do. No. 3 2 00 a——
Rye North'n, 2 05 a 2 08
Corn. So. w.y. 1 16 a 1 20
" " yellow 1 10 a 1 12
" mixed " Western } 1 05 a 1 06
Barley.......— — a——
Barley Malt. 2 40 a 2 45
Oats, State...—82½a—83½
" Ohio....—81½a—83½
" Jersey — — a——
Peas b.e. ⅌ 2 bu— — a——
GUNPOWDER—DUTY: 6 cents ⅌ lb, and 20 ⅌ ct. ad val.
Blasting, ⅌ 25 lb— — a 4 00
Shipping.......— — a 4 50
Rifle .... 6·50 a——
HAY—
N Riv bls ⅌ 100 lb—7 a—84

Calcutta Buff. gd 11 @—11½
Do. Kips ⅌ pce—14 @—15
Do. green......—12 @—13
California ....—19 @—19½
Green Sa West—— @—11
City Slaughter—12 @—13
HONEY—DUTY: 20c. ⅌ gal.
Cuba, @ gal., duty paid, —80 @—82
Cuba 'n bond gd 54 @——
HOPS—DUTY: 5 cents ⅌ lb.
1867.............—15 @—40
1866..............— 8 @—16
Bavarian.......—25 @—30
HORNS—DUTY: 10 ⅌ cent. ad val.
Ox, B. A., & R., G & C................5·00a7·00
INDIGO—DUTY: FREE.
Bengal ⅌ lb...1 10 a 2 65
Madras gold...85 a 1·00
Manila, gold.—70 a 95
Caracca gold—80 a 1·05
Guatemala gld..1·10a 1 45
IRON—DUTY: Bars $17; R. R. $70 ⅌ 100; Boiler and Plate, 1¼c. ⅌ lb; Band, Hoop, and Scroll, 1¼@1½c. ⅌ lb. Pig, $9 ⅌ ton Sheet, 3c. ⅌ lb.
Pl. English & Scotch ⅌ ton; 38 00 a 41·00
Pig Am'can.. 38 00 a 39 00
Bar Eng ref.. 95 00 a100·00
Bar Eng 'm... 85·00 a 90·00
Sheet, Russia 1st qual. ⅌ lb—18 a—19½
Sheet, English & American— 5 a— 7
LEAD—DUTY: Pig, $2·00 ⅌ 100 lbs.; Pipe and sheet, $2 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.
Galena.........— — a——
Spanish, gold. 6·85 a 6·87½
Bar, net.........10 00 a——
Sheet & Pipe, nt— a12 00
LEATHER—DUTY: Sole, 35—Upper, 30 ⅌ c., ad val.
Oak (S) Lt ⅌ lb—38 a—42
Oak middle....—43 a—46
Oak heavy......—40 a—46
Oak crop.......—41 a—44
Hemlock, light—27 a—29
Hemlock, m'd—27 a—29
Heml'k, heav —24 a—28½
Hemlock, dam—19 a—25½
LIME—DUTY: 10 ⅌ cent. ad val.
Rockland.com— — a 1·25
" lump....— — a 2·25
LUMBER—DUTY: 20 ⅌ ct. ad val. Wholesale Prices.
Timber, W. P. ⅌ cubic foot— — a——
Timber Oak, Oc ....— — a— 7
Timber, G. a Y P (by car.) ⅌ ct— — a——
East'n spruce per M........12·00 a23·00
Sh'g'es, ⅌ bh— — a——
Do. shaved, ⅌ bdl. (½ M.).— — a——
Posts ⅌ M...— — a——
Do C d 2 ft 1st qual., ⅌ M...— — a——
Do. Cypress, 3 foot...........— — a——
Laths E & M — — a——
Stav's W. O. pe 110 0 a275·00
" W. O hd. 100 00 a235 00
" W. O bbl. 60 00 a150 00
Head'g W. O — —a140 00
MOLASSES—DUTY: 8c. ⅌ gl
N. O ⅌ gal.....— — a——
Porto Rico.......48 a—72½
Cuba Muscov...48 a—55
Cuba Clayed.....45 a—47
Barbadoes.......—55 a—57
NAILS—DUTY: Cut, 1½; Wrought 2½; Horseshoe, 5 cents ⅌ lb.
Cut 4 a 6d. ⅌ 100 lb 4 87½a5·00
Clinch.......... 6 50a6·75
NAVAL STORES—DUTY: Spirits Turpentine, 30 cts. ⅌ gal.; other kinds, 20 ⅌ ct. ad val.
Turpent. St. N. Cnty. ⅌ 280 lbs— — a4·50
Tar......... Wilmington...... 5 00 a5·25
Tar, ⅌ bbl N C 3 75 a4 00
Pitch..............3 50 a——
Resin, com. old 2 87½a——
Do. No. 2 ⅌ 280 lb 3 2½a3 50
Spirits Tur..—45 a—46
OIL—DUTY: Palm 10 Olive $1; Linseed, Flaxseed, R Seed, 23 cents; Sperm (foreign fisheries) and Whale or other fish (foreign) 20 ⅌ cent. ad valorem
Olive, 12b & b— — a—1·12½
Olive, 1sc ⅌ g —2 50 a——
Palm, ⅌ lb ..... 11½a—11¾
Linseed, city ⅌ gal......... 1,10 a 1·12
Linseed Eng.— — a——
Whale........ —82 a——
" Ref. Win—87 a—90
" Ref. S'g— — a——
Sperm, crude 2 00 a——
" W. bl'ch. 2 15 a 2 20
Red. city distilled.......—80 a——
L'd Oil S & W.— — a——
Kerosene, l'g— — a—39
OIL-CAKE—DUTY: 20 ⅌ ct. ad val.
Thin ob ⅌ ton 57 00 a——
PETROLEUM—DUTY: Crude 20c, Ref. 40c.
Crude. 40—7 gravity ⅌ gal........—21 a—21½
Refined free L. S. to white (110—125 test)...—35— a——
Refined in bond L. S. to white (115 test).....—31 a—32½
Refined in b'd. white (115—120 test)..........—41 a——
Naptha refined (60—63 gravity..........— — a—15½
PROVISIONS—DUTY: Cheese, 4c ⅌ lb; Beef and Pork, 1c; Hams Bacon, and Lard 2c ⅌ lb.
Beef Ms. old ⅌ bbl— — a——
" " city...— — a——
" Mes. ex. 20·50 a25 00
" Primecy— — a——
" Prime cy— — a——
" " Ms ⅌ tc 15 00 a20·50
Pork, Ms ⅌ bbl 27 75 a28·31½
" Prime...— — a——
" Mess..— — a——
" Clear— — a——
Lard prm stm—16½a—16¾
Hams salt....— — a——
Should. salt...— — a——
Beef hams, in pickle. ⅌ bbl— — a——
Beef ⅌ mo. ⅌ lb— — a——
Butter, Orang—32 a—35
" S. fairtopr—30 a—34
" Ohio.........— — a——
Cheese..........— 8 a—15
RICE—DUTY: 2½c. ⅌ lb. Paddy, 1½c. ⅌ lb.
Carolina, good to prime.....10·50 a11·50
Rangoon dressed gold.......... 6·25 a7·00
SALT—DUTY: sacks, 24c. ⅌ 100 lbs; bulk, 18 cts ⅌ 100 lbs.
Turk's Island, ⅌ bush ...—41 a——
Liverpool, Gr., ⅌ sack.........1·75 a1·80
⅌ Higgins'....2 85 a2 90
⅌ Ashton's g2 0 a——
SEED—DUTY: Linseed, 16c., Hemp ½c ⅌ lb Canary $1 ⅌ bush of 60 lbs, and Grass Seed 30 ⅌ ct. ad val.
Clover ⅌ lb.....—10 a—10½
Timothy ⅌ bus. 2 50 a2·60
Flax Am rg..2 60 a2 65
SHOT—DUTY: 2½c. ⅌ lb
Dp & Bk (c) ⅌ lb—11½a——
Buckcomp (c)—12½a——
SOAP—DUTY: 25 ⅌ cent. ad val.
Castile.........—16½a—17
SPELTER—(ZINN)—DUTY: in Pigs, Bars, and Plate, $1·50 ⅌ 100 lbs.
Plates....go'd—06¼ ——
SPICES—DUTY: 5a50c ⅌ lb.
Cassia in mats ⅌ lb, gld...—51 a—52
Ging'r Race gld—10½a—11
Mace. gold....—92½a—95
Nutmegs, No. 1, gold.........—88 a—89
Pepper, gold..—23½a—24
Pimento, Jamaica (c) gold........—19½a—20
Cloves (c) gld—26½a—27
SUGARS—DUTY 2½a5c ⅌ lb.
New Orleans— — a——
Cuba, M'lado—07½a—09
Porto Rico.....—11½a—14
Hav'na wh'te—14½a—15¾
Hav. B. & Y.— — a——
Manila..........—11½a—11½
Loaf............— — a——
Crushed........— — a—15¾
Yellow.........— — a—15½
White..........— — a—16¾
TALLOW—DUTY, 1c ⅌ lb.
Am. prime ⅌ lb 12 a—12½
TEAS—DUTY: 25 ⅌ ct ⅌ lb.
Gunpowder. 1 05 a 1·90
Hyson...........—80 a 1·65
Y. Hys'n, mx.—80 a 1 75
Hyson Skin.—65 a—95
Twankay......—65 a—95
N. & Oolong—70 a 1·65
Orange Pe—70 a 1 00
Japan ....—85 a 1·25
TIN—(ZINN)—DUTY: Pig, Bars, and Block, 15 ⅌ ct. ad val.; Plates and sheets 25 ⅌ ct. ad val.
Banca, cb, ⅌ lb gld, 27½a27½